FIRST EDITION.

Midnight.

CONGRESS.

The Steamboat Bill.

AMNESTY AND CIVIL RIGHTS.

Tariff and Tax Bill

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1872.

SENATE.

GOAT ISLAND CESSION.

On motion of Mr. STEWART, the Goat Island bill was taken up and read a second time.

Mr. STEWART moved to refer it to the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

Mr. COLE moved to refer it to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE STEAMBOAT BILL.

Mr. CORBETT, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the House Steamboat bill, with amendments. The fourth section, relating to the transportation of dangerous materials, is stricken out, and the old law substantially restored, with permission to carry refined petroleum, if not less than 110 degrees, in cases, and a prohibition of the use of petroleum for stores on board steamers that will ignite at a temperature of less than 160 degrees. Sections six and seven, regulating boats, fire extinguishers, anchors, watchmen to be carried by all steamers, are struck out with the exception of the provisions relating to drays and patent disengaging tackle for lowering boats. The old law in regard to locked valves and high pressure boilers is substantially restored. Section twenty-nine, prescribing rules for steamers in meeting and passing each other, &c., is replaced by the old law, leaving to the supervising inspectors the establishment of such regulations as from time to time may become necessary. Section thirty-six, relating to boilers and boiler plate iron, inspection, &c., is struck out and the old law restored, with amendments more definitely fixing the mode of inspection and stamping. In section fifty-two the proviso relating to additional appliances for the safety of life is amended so that no one shall not be compulsory until they have been tested for six months in such manner as the Board of Supervising Inspectors may prescribe, and have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE AMNESTY BILL.

These motions were pending at the expiration of the morning hour, when the Amnesty bill came up as unfinished business.

On motion of Mr. SPRAGUE, it was laid aside and the West Point Appropriation bill taken up and passed.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Amnesty bill, the pending question being on Mr. Sumner's motion to substitute the supplementary civil rights bill for the bill as it came from the House.

Mr. CASSERLY attempted to call up his resolution offered some days since, asking for information as to the state of the accounts between the Government and existing Pacific Railroads, but Mr. STEWART objected, on the ground that most of the information asked for was already before Congress.

Mr. CASSERLY argued that Mr. Sumner's motion to substitute the civil rights bill for the amnesty bill was contrary to parliamentary law, and ought not to be entertained.

Mr. BLAIR opposed the civil rights bill on its merits.

Mr. MORTON replied.

Messrs. WILSON and FLANAGAN followed in favor of Mr. Sumner's bill, and Mr. STEVENSON against it.

Mr. FERRY (Ct.) opposed the bill as unnecessary. He moved to strike from the bill all relating to schools.

Mr. BLAIR offered an amendment providing that the people in each city, county or State, shall decide for themselves by popular vote questions of mixed or separate schools.

Mr. ALCORN said that the legislation of Mississippi, in which the colored people were dominant, had settled the question to the satisfaction of all the people of that State, by deciding in favor of separate schools, and he would not vote to reopen the question in any way.

Mr. SUMNER said he would let the colored man, Frederick Douglass, state his objections to Mr. Blair's amendment.

Mr. ALCORN said that Senator Revels would refute Mr. Douglass.

Mr. SUMNER—Very well, he never did it when he was in his seat here.

Mr. ALCORN said that Sumner's bill was at least an untimely measure, which it was necessary for the Republican party to pass now, in order to counteract the Cincinnati movement, which was in favor of amnesty, and the action of the Senator from Massachusetts tended to defeat it.

Mr. EDMUNDS said that the amnesty plank of the Cincinnati platform was stolen from the President of the United States, and he thought the people were not likely to resent their President because the Cincinnati people had stolen one of his recommendations.

Messrs. BAYARD and CASSERLY denied that Congress had any constitutional right to pass the bill.

Mr. BLAIR's amendment was rejected—yeas 23, nays 28.

Mr. FERRY offered as additional section first of the House General Amnesty bill. Agreed to—yeas 30, nays 14.

Mr. PENTON, who voted in the negative, explained that he did so because he was in favor of amnesty, and feared that coupling it with Mr. Sumner's bill would tend to defeat it.

Mr. BOREMAN offered as an amendment the second section of the House amnesty bill, which was agreed to—yeas 31, nays 14.

Mr. CARPENTER moved to strike out of the civil rights bill the provision to enforce the right of colored men to sit as jurors.

The amnesty bill having been by preceding votes added to the civil rights bill, Mr. TRUMBULL moved to strike out the civil rights bill, his object being, he said, to get a direct vote on amnesty. A vote was taken on the motion to strike out the civil rights bill—ayes 29, nays 30—as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Boreman, Carpenter, Casserly, Cooper, Corbett, Cragin, Davis, Fenton, Ferry (Ct.), Goldthwaite, Hamilton, (Ind.), Hamilton (Texas), Hill, Hitchcock, Johnston, Kelley, Logan, Norwood, Pratt, Saulsbury, Scott, Sprague, Stevenson, Stewart, Tipton, Trumbull and Vickers—30.

Nays—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Buckingham, Caldwell, Cameron, Chandler, Clayton, Conkling, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Gilbert, Hamlin, Harlan, Howe, Kellogg, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Osborn, Pomeroy, Pool, Ramsey, Rice, Sherman, Spencer, Sumner, West, Wilson and Windom.

The Vice President voted in the negative, so the motion was carried. [Applause in the galleries, which the Vice President promptly repressed.]

Mr. VICKERS moved an amendment excluding from the operation of the bill church organizations, cemetery associations and benevolent institutions incorporated by State authority. There were ayes 21, nays 21; the Vice President voted in the affirmative, so the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BOREMAN offered an amendment providing that the bill shall apply only to benevolent institutions of a public character, which was agreed to.

The question was then taken on the adoption of Mr. Sumner's civil rights bill, amended, as a substitute for the amnesty bill, which was lost—ayes 27, nays 28.

This vote brought the House amnesty bill again before the Senate.

Mr. SUMNER then moved his civil rights bill as an amendment merely. The vote was—yeas 28, nays 52.

The Vice President voted in the affirmative, so the amendment was agreed to. [Applause in the galleries.]

Mr. MORTON then renewed his amendment offered yesterday, requiring persons who seek the benefit of the amnesty act to prove that they are not and have not been members of years members of the Ku Klux or any other such organization. Agreed to—yeas 27, nays 17.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend so as to exclude from amnesty all members of the Thirty-sixth Congress, who aided the rebellion, whether by joining it or by retaining their seats for a time. Lost—yeas 23, nays 24.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend so as to exclude all members of the Thirty-second, Thirty-seventh Congress, who aided the rebellion. Agreed to—yeas 22, nays 21.

The question was taken and the bill rejected by the following vote, two-thirds not voting in the affirmative:

Yeas—Messrs. Ames, Buckingham, Caldwell, Cragin, Clayton, Conkling, Corbett, Edmunds, Fenton, Ferry, Flanagan, Gilbert, Harlan, Hitchcock, Howe, Kellogg, Lewis, Morrill (Vt.), Morton, Osborn, Pomeroy, Pool, Pratt, Ramsey, Rice, Spencer, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, West, Wilson and Windom—32.

Nays—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Blair, Boreman, Casserly, Cooper, Davis (W. Va.), Ferry (Ct.), Goldthwaite, Hamilton (Ind.), Hamilton (Texas), Hill, Johnson, Kelley, Logan, Norwood, Saulsbury, Stevenson, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers and Wright—22.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

REMOVAL OF A COMMITTEE CLERK.

Mr. ELY asked leave to offer the following:

WHEREAS, The New York *Tribune* of yesterday asserts that E. S. Smalley, for seven years clerk to the Military Committee of this House, has been removed from his position by General Coburn, of Indiana, chairman of said committee, for the assigned reason that the editor of the *Tribune* was nominated by the Cincinnati Convention; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to report to this House the reason for the removal of Smalley from the clerkship of said committee.

Messrs. PERCE and PETERS objected.

JAPANESE AT WEST POINT.

The Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of War to admit six Japanese youths to the West Point Academy was laid on the table.

TRANSFERABLE LAND WARRANTS.

Mr. STOUGHTON, from the Military Committee, reported back the bill that was recommitted last evening allowing transferable land warrants for homesteads to discharged soldiers, and moved the previous question.

Mr. SARGENT moved to lay the bill on the table, as being only for the benefit of land speculators. The vote by tellers was 88 to 43.

Mr. STOUGHTON demanded the yeas and nays, saying that he wanted to know who was in favor of giving away public lands to railroad companies and refusing them to soldiers.

The vote by yeas and nays resulted—yeas 67, nays 113.

TARIFF AND TAX.

So the House refused to lay the bill on the table, and without further action on the bill the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Scofield in the chair, on the tariff and tax bill.

After half an hour's discussion on the question of salt, the time for debate was extended to another half hour.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) moved to amend the salt item by adding a proviso that salt actually used for preserving and curing fish shall be admitted free of duty.

Mr. FINKELNBURG suggested that the same provision should be applied to salt used for curing pork.

The discussion was continued for another half hour. At the close of the discussion the question was taken on Mr. Duell's motion to make the duty on salt in bulk twelve cents instead of eight cents per hundred pounds. Rejected—44 to 90.

Mr. DUELL then moved to make the duty on salt ten cents. Rejected—45 to 95.

Mr. MCINTYRE moved to strike out the paragraph so as to have salt in bulk put on the free list. Rejected—53 to 62.

The question then came up on Mr. Butler's amendment that salt actually used in the curing and preserving of fish be admitted free of duty.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to amend the amendment by adding the words "butter and meat of all kinds." Adopted—68 to 65.

Mr. DUKE moved to amend by adding the words "or as fertilizers." Adopted—70 to 53.

Mr. Butler's amendment as thus amended was then rejected—66 to 73.

The next item in the bill was that of fixing the duties on band or belting leather, and on Spanish or other sole leather, at fifteen per cent. *ad valorem*.

Mr. KELLEY moved to strike out the paragraph so as to leave the duty as at present, thirty-five per cent.

After discussion Mr. Kelley's motion and all other amendments offered to the item were accepted.

The next paragraph, in regard to upper leather, after some discussion, was modified so as to read "on upper leather of all kinds, and on skins dressed and unfinished of all kinds, twenty per cent. *ad valorem*. On all skins from Morocco, tanned, but unfinished, 10 per cent. *ad valorem*."

Mr. KELLEY moved to insert "on chicory root, unground, one per cent. per pound."

Mr. BANKS opposed it on the ground that chicory is largely used in the adulteration of coffee, and that therefore the existing high duty on chicory should be maintained so as to discourage its use.

Mr. KERR spoke in favor of putting chicory on the free list, alleging that to tax chicory and put coffee on the free list was to make a gross discrimination against the poor, who alone used chicory.

Mr. MAYNARD intimated that the argument of Mr. Kerr was in favor of two New York importing houses, that had the whole trade of importing chicory.

Mr. KERR characterized Mr. Maynard's statement as baseless, and said that it might as well be said that the duties imposed by this bill on tea and coffee was for the benefit of importers.

Mr. BANKS replied that his object in opposing a reduction of the duty on chicory was because it was used for a fraudulent purpose, for the adulteration of coffee.

Mr. MAYNARD moved to make the duty on chicory three cents a pound. Negatived.

Mr. BANKS moved to make it two cents, instead of four cents, the present rate.

After further discussion, Mr. Banks' amendment was rejected, and Mr. Kelley's was agreed to, modified so as to read "on chicory root, ground or unground, one cent per pound."

The Committee then rose, after having disposed so far of but twenty lines of the bill.

CONTESTED ELECTION DECIDED.

The South Carolina contested election case was taken up, and Mr. Wallace, the sitting member, declared entitled to the seat, and the contestant was allowed $2,154 for his expenses.

The House adjourned.

POLITICAL.

New York Colored Convention.

TROY, N. Y., May 9.—The State Colored Convention adopted the Cincinnati platform, urging the people to vote for the Philadelphia nominees, accompanied by resolutions declaring it the duty of every colored American citizen to live within the lines of the Republican party, endorsing the administration of Grant, agreeing to support the regular nominees, State and National, and recommending the Republican State Convention to send Wm. F. Butler, colored, as one of the delegates at large to the Philadelphia Convention.

Meeting of the Ohio Republican Central Committee.

COLUMBUS, May 9.—The Republican State Central Committee was in session in this city today. Resolutions in respect to the memory of Hon. Richard D. Harrison, late Chairman of the State Republican Executive Committee, were adopted. Gen. CLAY, Col. WOLCOTT of this city, was unanimously chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Harrison. Brief remarks on the political outlook were made by nearly every member all representing that the Liberal movement had utterly failed to divide the Republican party in Ohio. What disaffection had existed previous to the Cincinnati Convention had been almost wholly healed by the nomination of Greeley and Brown. Several members, speaking for their respective localities, said if the Democratic National Convention should endorse Greeley, a great many Democrats would vote for Grant. Harlon, colored, from the First District, stated he had recently returned from a visit to the South, where he found the colored men a unit for Grant and the Reform party.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

River Report.

WASHINGTON, May 9, 3 P. M.

Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours.

STATIONS.	DEPTH.	RISE.	FALL.
Cairo...	19.7	0 inch.	1 inch.
Cincinnati...	11.7	1	0
Davenport...	5.7	1	0
Louisville...	5.7	1	0
Memphis....	15.1	0	0
Nashville...	0.11	0	3
New Orleans	2.11	0	1
Pittsburgh..	4.7	0	4
Shreveport..		0	5
St. Louis...	14.8	0	2
St. Paul....	5.2	3	0
Vicksburg...	35.11	0	1 foot.

LOUISVILLE, May 9.—River stationary; 5 feet 7 inches in canal; 3 feet 7 inches in chute. Clear and hot; the mercury ranged from 80 to 85°.

Business dull; Arrived—Arlington, Cincinnati; Murrillo, Pittsburgh; Nick Longworth, New Orleans; Charmer, Evansville. Departed—Robert Burns, Davenport; Charmer and James Watson and barges, Cumberland; Kanawha, Pomeroy. Valid and barges, Wheeling; Decatur and barges, W. H. Brown and barges and J. W. Garrett and barges, St. Louis; Joseph Gilmore, Pittsburgh; Murrillo, South America.

MEMPHIS, May 9.—Clear and hot. River falling steadily. Departed—City of Chester, Mollie Moore and City of Alton, St. Louis; Sam. J. Hale, Cincinnati; Mary Houston, New Orleans; Sharp and McDonald and barges, Ohio river.

ST. LOUIS.

National Photographers' Convention

ST. LOUIS, May 9.—At the session of the National Photographers' Convention this morning, E. Y. Bell, counsellor of the association, gave a history of the litigations in which the association has been engaged, and announced its present entire freedom of suits of any kind.

The election of officers was then entered upon. A. Bogardus, of New York, was elected President, with one Vice President from each State; E. S. Wilson, of Philadelphia, Secretary; and Albert Moore, of Philadelphia, Treasurer.

Last night a formal reception was given to the association at Polytechnic Hall, at which the members were welcomed in an eloquent address by Judge Priam, to which President Bogardus responded. Music and an oration by E. Y. Bell followed, and the entertainment closed with a stereopticon exhibition by J. W. Black, of Boston.

PHILADELPHIA.

American Medical Association.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—The American Medical Association this morning adopted resolutions recommending that all bottles containing poison should not only be labelled "poison," but be roughed on one side, so as to indicate their poisonous contents by the sense of touch, and also be labelled with the most ready and efficient antidote.

A resolution was offered by Dr. Horner, of Virginia, and adopted, that the members of the association should discourage the use of alcohol for stimuli in their remedies.

CINCINNATI.

Ohio River Improvement.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—A portion of the Commission appointed by the Governors of Ohio and Pennsylvania, with reference to the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio river, met here yesterday, and after a consultation, adjourned to meet again on Wednesday, the 26th of June, at which time they request the Governors of other States interested to notify the Commissioners appointed by them to be present.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The Minnesota State Convention, held at Minneapolis on Wednesday, instructed its delegates for Grant.

—The Alabama Democratic Executive Committee has issued a call for a State Convention to meet on the 13th of June.

—William Taggart, of Paterson, New Jersey, committed suicide on Wednesday, by leaping into the Passaic Falls. He was supposed to be insane.

—On Wednesday twenty-one Mormon missionaries sailed from New York in the Minnesota for Europe. They were under the care of Apostle Albert Carrington.

—At the Tennessee Democratic State Convention, held at Nashville yesterday, Gov. John C. Brown was nominated by acclamation as a candidate for re-election to the Governorship. In order to encourage agriculture in the South, the Convention endorsed farmer Greeley's nomination.

HUNTING for leaks in gas-pipes in tight rooms is going to be attended with most convincing results. A gas-fitter tried it in New York on Thursday and found the leak without difficulty. The principal pecuniary loss was the damage to the plate-glass front.

AN ingenious housebreaker in Illinois has invented a new "combination jimmy," and wants to know why in thunder he can't secure a patent on it.

NEW YORK.

Proceedings of Methodist General Conference.

"UNTERRIFIED" ADMONISHED.

Carrying Concealed Weapons Advocated.

BIBLE SOCIETY ANNIVERSARY.

NEW YORK, May 9, 1872.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE

Bishop Simpson presided over the Methodist General Conference to-day. Numerous resolutions, memorials, etc., on various subjects, were presented. Judge Caldwell proposed a delegation of six to convey fraternal greetings to the General Conference of the Methodist Church South, which meets in 1874, and endeavor to effect and organize a union with that body. The latter clause was stricken out, and the motion prevailed.

Dr. Carlton presented the report of Carlton and Lanahan on the publishing interests of the Church.

Dr. Lanahan stated that he had never consented to have his named affixed to this document. He had no hand in the prosecution of the report, and had never seen it until printed.

Dr. Carlton said the proofs had been laid on Dr. Lanahan's table, and he understood from the foreman that Lanahan had consented to have his name signed upon an alteration being made of one word.

Dr. Lanahan said this was simply a question of veracity between him and Carleton. He had signed the document, and said, moreover, the financial part of it was untrue. The report says, "By a clerical mishap, $8,000 of one year's profits got into another year." It was no clerical error, but a suppression. [Order, order.] He further said that for four years his name had been affixed to reports without his sanction.

Judge Grier moved that Lanahan be allowed to withdraw his signature from the report. Carried.

The reading of the report was then begun, but was discontinued after a few pages had been gone through with, and the Conference adjourned.

BIBLE SOCIETY ANNIVERSARY.

The fifty-sixth anniversary of the American Bible Society was held to-day. Rev. Luke H. Wiseman, a delegate from the British and Foreign Bible Society, after alluding to the relations existing between his society and the one in this country, referred to the Alabama claims, which he affirmed would ultimately be amicably settled between the two countries, for he himself could say, from what he knew and had seen, that the people of England desired nothing more than a close alliance with the people of America. They also speak of one country and the pioneers of religious sentiment all over the habitable globe. The speaker concluded with a very earnest eulogy on the American Bible Society and the people of America.

Father Gavazzi was also a speaker.

RECEPTION TO ALEXANDER TAYLOR.

Some two thousand guests were present last evening at a brilliant reception tendered to Alexander Taylor by the clerks and heads of prominent bankers of New York, as an expression of friendship and esteem. Mr. Taylor has been a banker here for thirty-five years, and is about to become a resident partner of the firm of Clews, Habicht & Co., of London.

STRIKES.

The caisson laborers on the East river bridge are still on a strike for an increase of pay and a reduction of hours. Brooklyn carpenters, to the number of five thousand, are also on a strike. The employers refuse to accede to their demands, and the workmen appointed a committee to confer with the employers, but they remain firm; they claim that they have partially succeeded.

A THREAT FROM WOMEN.

In the National Women's Suffrage Association, resolutions were adopted hostile to the election of Horace Greeley, and admonishing the convention to be held in Baltimore, that unless a proper recognition is given to the rights of the land, a convention by the National Women's Association will be held, and a Presidential ticket placed in the field.

CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS.

Recorder Hackett, in the Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday, alluding to the bill prohibiting the carrying of concealed weapons, regretted the passage of such a law as having the effect of making respectable men defenceless. He stated that he always carried a pistol, and deemed it the duty of good citizens to do the same.

SUSPECTED POISONING.

The body of Edward Anderson, late Assistant United States Assessor in Brooklyn, was exhumed. The stomach was given over to the proper authorities for analyzation, the father of the deceased having deposed to his belief that his son was poisoned, and that there was good cause to suspect an improper intimacy between his wife and a Dr. Irish.

ALLEGED FORGER ARRESTED.

Edward P. Sheldon was arrested yesterday while on the point of departure for Boston, charged with the forgery of a note for fifteen hundred dollars. He was held in default of twenty-five hundred dollars bail. The uncle of the accused, whose name he forged, was held in two thousand dollars bail to testify.

DIED.

Herman Livingston, a well-known retired merchant, died at Catskill to-day, in his seventy-ninth year.

Judge Pierrepoint Isham, formerly of the Supreme bench of Vermont, died yesterday at Fleetwood, N. Y., in his 70th year.

"WHEN GREEK MEETS GREEK."

The opposition of the American Woman's Suffrage Association held a meeting to-day, and was addressed by Lucy Stone Blackwell and her husband, Rev. James Freeman Clarke, and others.

ENTERED THE EDITORIAL FIELD.

Major John H. Howell, for several years agent of the Associated Press of the State of New York, in this city, has resigned his position, to assume the editorial management of the Minneapolis (Minnesota) *Daily Tribune*.

RESUMED WORK.

The laborers employed in the caisson of the Brooklyn bridge, who were on a strike, resumed work this afternoon, upon the terms offered by the company, being two dollars and seventy-five cents for four hours' work.

SCOTT AND ERIE.

The London rumor that Col. Scott will be President of the Erie road is unconfirmed here. It is not denied, however, that such a plan has been talked of.

PLEDGED TO REFORM.

The Executive Committee of the Reform Association, at a meeting yesterday, reported fifty-five thousand votes enrolled pledged to reform the city government.

FIRE.

A fire at S. D. Tompkins & Co.'s warehouse, No. 92 West street, caused damage to the building and stock amounting to $122,000.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Robert Gallagher died at the Jersey City hospital yesterday, from wounds inflicted by James Cooney on last Sunday. Cooney was arrested.

SUN STROKE.

The first case of sun stroke for the season occurred yesterday on the East river pier.

ARRIVED.

The steamer Erin, from Liverpool, has arrived.

Fashion and Her Whims.

Fashion has at length reached a point in dictation at which we rejoice, for its laws are not now simply for the mere apparel. A foreign magazine has a description of a dress of which it says, "with this costume the mouth is to be worn slightly open." This is happy, for there are so many women who do not know what to do with their mouths, any more than timid young men know what to do with their hands, and minute directions of this sort, studied with every style of dress, will be very convenient. It is to be hoped that some costumes will require the mouth to be shut, for then the effect in the street would be anything but agreeable if every lady went about with her mouth open. So much depends upon expression, in combination with costume, that the subject is worthy of study. The effect of the prettiest dress is often spoiled by a sour expression of the face, and as expression is simply an affair of the muscles, it can be prevented by the artistic dressmaker. We are very anxious to see, by the way, what women will be like when the Worths and other artists have finished with her. She is already, with her three-story hat, panier bow and dome, high heels and fascinating wiggle-walk, a creation of great interest, and if she "wears her mouth slightly open" there will be no resisting her. If, now, she were to nearly close her eyes, and, if it is not irreverent, "go it blind," we could suggest nothing more. We should say, however, that these fashions are not universal. The women in Lancashire, England, are driven into still stranger apparel. They often put on the coarse clothes of the miner and work much at the mouth of the pit with pick and shovel. They also engage in the heavy work of the farm, and are employed on the canal barges; harness and take their turn at the locks, and help to load the vessel. The girls are rough in manner and coarse in language, but honest and industrious. They take their pint of beer, and enjoy their pipes, and never grumble. The question of how to wear the mouth has not yet got down to them.

On Wednesday last, a duel was fought at New Orleans between two young journalists of that city—Mr. J. Fassanna Domenech, of the *Bee*, and Mr. J. Noblom, of *L'Avenir*. They fought with pistols at ten paces. The first fire was ineffectual, but in the second Mr. Noblom was slightly wounded in the region of the stomach. The bullet was safely extracted, the seconds declared the wounded honor satisfied, a general hand-shaking followed, and all left the ground happy.

It has been quite satisfactorily proven that meteors, before they meet with the retarding influence of the earth's atmosphere, often move with a velocity several thousand times that of a cannon ball at the instant of its discharge. If a cannon ball could be made to move with such velocity it would almost instantly be destroyed, and disappear in a streak of flame. It is probable, however, that the impetus necessary to impart such a velocity would at once reduce to powder any brittle substance like a cast iron or stone.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Sundry Civil Expenses.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

Colfax on Civil Rights.

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1872.

SUNDRY CIVIL EXPENSES.

The sundry civil expense appropriation bill, reported to the House to-day, makes the total appropriation about $7,500,000. The principal objects provided for in the bill are as follows: Revenue marine service, $1,078,000; light house establishment, about $2,300,000; coast survey, $772,000; refunding to States expenses incurred in raising volunteers, $891,200; surveying public lands, $823,000; expenses of collecting revenue from the sale of public lands, $475,000; navy yards, $1,059,000; armories and arsenals, $1,007,000; for continuing work on the new State Department building, $800,000; for continuing work on the New Orleans Custom House, $300,000; for a new Government building at Cincinnati, $300,000; for the same at Hartford, Conn., $100,000; for the same at Albany, New York, $100,000; for the same at Indianapolis, $100,000; for the completion of the Government building in Columbia, South Carolina, $100,000; for a continuance of the work on the custom house in Charleston, South Carolina, $100,000; for life saving stations on the coast, $162,000; marine hospital service, $125,000; expenses of boats and treasury notes, $225,000; Freedmen's Bureau, $75,000; public buildings and grounds in and around Washington, $246,000; capital extension, $109,000; Government Insane Asylum, $178,000; Metropolitan Police, $208,000; for a pedestal for an equestrian statue of Gen. Winfield Scott; $42,000; for defraying the expenses of the Courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia, for jurors and witnesses, and expenses in suits in which the United States are concerned, of prosecutions for offences committed against the United States, for safe-keeping prisoners and for expenses which may be incurred in the enforcement of the act of February 28, 1871, $3,000,000; for a signal service and weather reports $225,000, provided no part of this appropriation shall be paid to any telegraph company which shall refuse to transmit Government messages under the provisions of the act of 1866, and at rates of compensation hereafter to be established by the Postmaster General.

COLFAX ON CIVIL RIGHTS.

A large meeting was held this evening at the Congregational church, which was presided over by Frederick Douglass, on the subject of civil rights. Among other letters the following was received from Vice President Colfax:

Vice President's Chamber, Washington, May 7.—Dear Sir:—Having voted recently in the Senate upon the question on civil rights, to which you refer, I need not make any extended reply to your note, as my views upon that subject always speak more loudly than mere words; but what the vote needed was *justification*. The experience of your delegates to the National Republican Convention at New Orleans, as detailed by Frederick Douglass, Sr., in the *National New Era*, would be its fullest vindication. If orderly and sober citizens of the United States, entitled by its Constitution to equality under the law, cannot obtain it at the ballot box, at public hotels like "the rest of mankind," or even average accommodations on railroad trains, after paying first-class fares, we should rather acknowledge that the Constitution is a nullity or should invoke the decision upon it by all, and protection under it to all, which are alike the right and duty of the humblest as well as the most influential throughout the land.

Respectfully yours,
SCHUYLER COLFAX.

F. Douglass and others, Committee.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

It is known that our Minister to Madrid will soon be withdrawn, but no successor will be appointed until, as was recently said by a high executive officer, "Spain shall be more dignified than she is now to act with justice and according to treaty obligations. Although war is not regarded as probable, there is an increased vigilance in the navy yards, and the ordnance will be placed in an efficient condition, and therefore the authorities here may before long issue orders to the several navy yards to place all our available ships in a condition for service. In case of Dr. Howard may cause further irritation, and give occasion for a more determined policy toward Spain.

SUSPECTED POISONING.

HOW THE TARIFF IS TO BE RAISED.

A number of members of Congress express the opinion that no tariff bill will be passed at this the present session, but that the internal revenue laws will be changed so as to retain taxes only on spirituous, fermented and malt liquors, tobacco and tobacco. They also say that the prospect is that Congress will adjourn on the 29th of May.

BILLS APPROVED.

The President has approved the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill; also the bill funding the debt of the District of Columbia, and limiting the debt and taxation thereof to $10,000,000, unless a further increase be authorized by Congress.

COTTON CASES DECIDED.

The Court of Claims decided sixteen cotton cases, aggregating upwards of $283,739.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Lively Sketches of the Fairer Half of the Diplomatic Corps.

[Missouri Republican correspondence.]

A chatty correspondent sketches in a lively manner some of the ladies, attached to the foreign legation in Washington in this style:

Among the foreign legations are reckoned among the exclusive and aristocratic fractions of capital high life. With few exceptions they move in a world peculiarly their own. Although surrounded by a Republican atmosphere, they breathe the air of royalty, and fall into influence, and beyond the bare formalities consistent with official conventionalism, their Democratic affiliations are exceedingly limited.

The pronounced exception, however, serves only to influence Democratic enfiosity, and to render these distinguished sojourners special objects of gossipy interest. How they eat, sleep, visit and entertain furnishes an everfresh and inexhaustible fund for confidential *tete a tete*; while the idle words inspired by the fairer half of the diplomatic corps not unfrequently give rise to much bitter feeling.

Some of the ladies are very elegant; a few of them are accounted handsome. One is distinguished for her conversational powers and for her social attractions; another, in addition to fine musical accomplishments, indulges certain literary aspirations that entitle her to emolument among the literati; while still another bases her claim to special consideration on the fact that she originated in the American metropolis, gravitated to Paris, was there courted by a *senor* and married.

Prominent among the "leading" women of the legation at present are Lady Thornton and Madam Garcia, the one of England and the other of the Argentine Republic.

LADY THORNTON

is popular for her rare social attractions. She is not pretty; and the old-fashioned, stiff style of dress greatly detracts from her personnel. Yet as you look upon the tall, pale and somewhat angular woman, with her light hair and eyes, and almost expressionless face, you cannot but feel that there is nevertheless a something about her which quite overreaches these seeming disadvantages. Her distinguished manners display all the fascinations of a superior culture. She is finely educated, speaks French and Spanish fluently, and combines with rich vocal powers that refinement of intonation so rarely possessed by American women. Her accent is purely English, but very pleasing. As the wife of a knight, her legitimate title is "Lady;" but "Your Ladyship" belonging strictly to the nobility, is never applied to her, for Sir Edward is only a commoner, and Lady Thornton is most properly addressed as "Madam."

During "the season" the residence of the British minister is the scene of much fashionable gaiety. At Lady Thornton's dances and weekly receptions will be found the elite of the city, while her parties and grand dinners are supposed to be the most elegant here given—with good reason, it would seem, since the twenty-five thousand allowed to Sir Edward for the mere entertainment of diplomatic guests is two to the yearly salary of our U. S. G. Although very popular in her wide circle of friends and acquaintances, Lady Thornton was regarded quite with horror by society when, after her arrival here, even among her own "set." Her ignorance of society usages, doubtless led her to do many things calculated to arouse suspicions of unsubdivisibus. She was disposed to somewhat overdo the matter of exclusiveness, and in her attempt to get up a strictly diplomatic clique, provoked for awhile the scandalous ire of all the Madam Grundys in Washington. She was wise enough, however, to discover her mistake and remedy it before it was too late. She rapidly changed her tactics, graciously conforming to the customs of the country, and enjoys now the influence and prestige resulting her house the most delightful at the capital.

SENORA DE GARCIA

May be described as a sparkling, vivacious brunette, the very counterpart of Lady Thornton, and to some degree a rival of her in social ambition. With considerable conversational brilliancy and a very captivating manner, Madame Garcia unites a fine figure and a peculiarly beautiful face. She is, moreover, an artiste, both musical and literary, and in such circles aspires to the very attractive centre.

SENORA DE FREYRE,

The wife of the Peruvian minister, is more distinguished for her kind, benevolent heart, than for either mental accomplishments or physical beauty. She is somewhat coarse in personal appearance, and possesses a rather uncomfortable rotundity. But her surroundings tend much to modify her physical defects, while by friends this surplus of flesh is regarded only as a surplus of goodness. As the fond child of her own, she has centred a great deal of motherly affection upon two step-daughters, neither of whom are able to boast a much more attractive personnel than the Senora herself. She is nevertheless devotedly attached to them, and spares no pains or expense that will in any way contribute to their happiness. Madam Freyre is but little older than her step-daughters, and is often referred to as one of the young ladies of the legation. On her arrival here nearly three years ago her knowledge of the English language was exceedingly limited; but she has now no difficulty in making herself understood, and is rapidly acquiring idiomatic proficiency. Those who ought to be good authority declare that she entertains charmingly," and her equipage is unquestionably the most conspicuously elegant of all the fine turn-outs in daily review upon the avenue. Madam Freyre is the daughter of President Rosas, and is a lady of great wealth. Next in this order of rotation, but first, I suppose, in the order of official rank, is the wife of the Turkish minister.

MADAM BLAQUE.

Blaque Bey is the dean of the diplomatic corps; consequently, in all matters appertaining to social etiquette the lady of the Turkish legation is a recognized leader, and her decision upon any disputed point is regarded as sufficient authority to establish a precedent that may be safely followed. Madam Blaeque is called handsome. She is of the brunette type of beauty, with fine eyes and a clear, rich complexion. She is not a very fluent English conversationalist, however, and finds it rather difficult to show herself to the best advantage in consequence. But her manners are cultivated, her voice is agreeable, and she promises, after a little further acquaintance with us Western barbarians, to become quite a queen in a foreign realm. At present she is wearing mourning, and does not pretend to take any conspicuous part in the social world.

MADAM BORGES,

the lady of the Brazilian legation, is one of the late arrivals. Fortunately for her, she has not been long enough well known to be hurried into spicy account, in either a drawing-room gossip or a newspaper paragraph—and, if she could only appreciate the fact, this is probably the most delightful and delightful social experience. She is represented as a woman of "great refinement and prepossessing appearance." Furthermore, the favored few who have been blessed with a sight of her declare that her toilettes are rich, and that she dresses in exquisite taste. So far, certainly so good.

The wife of Admiral Pole, the Spanish minister, has not yet arrived, consequently she is still spared the critical ordeal in store for her. But

MADAME LUASA LOBO,

The new Portuguese representative, has come, and, as the latest of the late, enjoys the unenviable distinction of being the object of peculiar interest. Being an American, however, she is better prepared to withstand the annoyances of official initiation than some of her stranger contemporaries, and will be likely to get together displeased with the sensation she has created. She is the daughter of Mr. Allein of New York, but has become something of a cosmopolitan by a long residence "abroad," and prior to her marriage was accounted one of the "belles of Paris." The bride still another bears the name of Allein, and is a lady of great wealth. Next in this order of rotation, but first, I suppose, in the order of official rank, is the wife of the Turkish minister.

MADAM BLAQUE.

Blaque Bey is the dean of the diplomatic corps; consequently, in all matters appertaining to social etiquette the lady of the Turkish legation is a recognized leader, and her decision upon any disputed point is regarded as sufficient authority to establish a precedent that may be safely followed. Madam Blaeque is called handsome. She is of the brunette type of beauty, with fine eyes and a clear, rich complexion. She is not a very fluent English conversationalist, however, and finds it rather difficult to show herself to the best advantage in consequence. But her manners are cultivated, her voice is agreeable, and she promises, after a little further acquaintance with us Western barbarians, to become quite a queen in a foreign realm. At present she is wearing mourning, and does not pretend to take any conspicuous part in the social world.

MADAM BORGES,

the lady of the Brazilian legation, is one of the late arrivals. Fortunately for her, she has not been long enough well known to be hurried into spicy account, in either a drawing-room gossip or a newspaper paragraph—and, if she could only appreciate the fact, this is probably the most delightful and delightful social experience. She is represented as a woman of "great refinement and prepossessing appearance." Furthermore, the favored few who have been blessed with a sight of her declare that her toilettes are rich, and that she dresses in exquisite taste. So far, certainly so good.

The wife of Admiral Pole, the Spanish minister, has not yet arrived, consequently she is still spared the critical ordeal in store for her. But

MADAME LUASA LOBO,

The new Portuguese representative, has come, and, as the latest of the late, enjoys the unenviable distinction of being the object of peculiar interest. Being an American, however, she is better prepared to withstand the annoyances of official initiation than some of her stranger contemporaries, and will be likely to get together displeased with the sensation she has created. She is the daughter of Mr. Allein of New York, but has become something of a cosmopolitan by a long residence "abroad," and prior to her marriage was accounted one of the "belles of Paris." The bride still another bears the name of Allein, and is a lady of great wealth. Next in this order of rotation, but first, I suppose, in the order of official rank, is the wife of the Turkish minister.

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE—GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

JOSIAH KING.....H. M. LONG.
T. P. HOUSTON.....N. P. REED.
KING, REED & CO., Proprietors.

Terms for 1872.

DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum.....$10 00
Do for 6 months.....5 00
Do for 3 months.....2 50
Do for 1 month.....1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier.....15

All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single subscribers.....$1 50
Clubs of five.....1 25
Clubs of ten.....1 15

A copy is furnished gratis only to the getter-up of a club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also, nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily, or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, MAY 01, 1872.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,
GEN. HENRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. SAMUEL TODD, Cumberland.

DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia;
HON. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. WM. LILLY, Carbon;
HON. BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
R. N. MCALISTER, Centre;
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Lycoming.
WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Clinton;
JAMES L. GAZZOLDS, Lancaster;
SAMUEL E. DIMMICK, Wayne;
GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Washington;
DAVID S. WHITE, Allegheny;
W. H. ALNEY, Lehigh;
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

BONDS at Frankfort 97½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 44½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114½@114¾.

LET DEMOCRATS say what they will to the contrary, President Grant understands the people of the country, since he asserts unequivocally that they will never elect Horace Greely President of these United States.

THE SERIOUS ILLNESS of Buchanan Reid, painter and poet, will produce profound sensation throughout the country. He is one of the few men who have attained through worth and excellence a place in American literature.

THERE IS NOT the shadow of a weak doubt but Grant will receive the nomination of the Philadelphia convention by acclamation. Those journals that insinuate otherwise know the fact but would like to strengthen foolish old Greeley in the belief that his nomination is a strong one.

THE Democratic National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President, will be held in Baltimore on the 9th of July. There appears to be a growing feeling to go back on Horace and to put a straight ticket in the field. Our bet stands good. A big apple that Greeley is out of the field before the June roses bloom.

THE INDICATIONS are that the Democracy will utterly refuse to endorse Horace Greeley as their candidate, and yet, notwithstanding the fact, we believe they will. What better can they do? They are out of good material of timber good enough to make a Presidential candidate and must turn to the Republican wood-yard for a supply. Greeley is the best stick they can select, for they have felt his weight in times gone past. We should like nothing better than a fair, square fight with Grant the hero, the military chieftain, as our leader, against Greeley the philosopher, according to the general acceptation of the word, and the farmer (?) Let us have a fair field and we shall have a good fight. The flag of Grant has never yet been trailed in the dust although Greeley himself long ago called it a flaunting lie.

LOCAL OPTION, as it applies to the granting of licenses for the sale of intoxicating beverages, appears to be gaining ground in all parts of the country. We are among those who would go to any length to check or stay the dreadful march of intemperance, but confess that in "local option" we see no remedy for the awful evil. It is only calculated to put a curb on public drinking, but will encourage the private use of mind-destroying drinks. Far better it is for the tippler to go into a public house and take his glass than to carry home his own stock of death-dealing liquids, there to make his wife and children acquainted with them. In most matters familiarity breeds contempt. Not so in the case of whisky. On the contrary, a love for it grows naturally, which it is next to impossible to turn into hate. The father who carries into his house the little brown jug incurs a fearful responsibility, and "local option" will compel men who confine their drinking to public houses now, to do so. Give us total prohibition or nothing if the good cause of temperance is to be advanced.

THE Montreal *News*, in an investigation of the death rate of that city as compared with other towns, has arrived at a conclusion [illegible] to that which we stated in these columns several weeks ago—that the [illegible] of disease in a city is not so much due to the impurity of the water supply as it is to the general filth of the place, as exhibited in dirty streets, choked up sewers, and neglected private premises. For instance London, which draws the greater part of its water supply from the Thames, one of the filthiest rivers in Christendom, is much healthier, according to the statistics, than Montreal which has as pure water as any city in the world.

A pure water supply is a very important matter, and the efforts which Pittsburgh is now making toward greater perfection in that respect should never be relaxed until the purpose is accomplished; but at the same time zeal in this direction should not make us oblivious to the fact that our city needs a thorough renovation of its streets and sewers, and that money and labor expended for that purpose is so much toward preventing epidemics, while property owners and householders should be compelled to keep their premises in proper condition.

THE new charter for the city of New York was yesterday concurred in by the Lower House of the Albany Legislature, as it passed in the Senate, with the exception of an amendment to the original prohibiting appropriations of State funds to sectarian schools. The charter is an improvement of that introduced in 1870, and embraces quite a number of the features suggested by the Committee of Seventy. It is designed to be simple, practical and effective, and to answer all the pressing wants of that city. A measure provides for the election of a Mayor, on the last day of the present month, who shall take the office on the first of July. He is invested with the appointment of the heads of most of the departments, and is given full executive power and responsibility. With the authority to appoint, he has in most cases only the authority to suspend, the Governor having the power of removal, as in the case of Sheriffs. The Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen are to be constituted as at present. New members are to be chosen at the ensuing May election, but they are not to take office until the expiration of the terms of the present Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen. They receive a salary of two thousand dollars a year. The offices of Comptroller and Commissioner of Public Works remain as now. The Police Department is to consist of four Commissioners appointed by the Mayor, two from each party, making a non-partisan Board. The Health Department is to consist of the Police Commissioners and the Health Officer. The departments of Fire, Public Parks, Docks, and Public Charities, are each organized with a Chief Commissioner and four Commissioners. The Board of Education is to be composed of five Commissioners from each Senate District, one being elected every year. The remaining provisions relate to details.

VERILY, this is *the* year of conventions and tickets. The Columbus and the Cincinnati national conclaves have been held and each gravely put forward a ticket. The suffragists, petti-coated Amazons, threaten to meet in solemn council in Wyoming to nominate two of the strongest of the weaker sex for the highest offices within the gift of the people. By secret circular adorned with the legendary skull and cross-bones, we learn that the Internationalists will place a candidate in the field to try to make a landing place in the White House. And then the religiously inclined opponents of secret societies, especially those who look with zealous distrust on that respectable body of citizens known as the Masons, will meet in terrible earnest, on the 25th inst., at Oberlin, Ohio, to nominate a President and Vice President. The latter promises to be no weak movement. It revives the old hostility that worked its way into great national significance many years ago. There is a slight difference, however, in the situation then and now. The Masons are strong. They are everywhere. In our Congress, our cabinet, our professions, our churches; in every walk of life. They are powerful, and any movement against them now cannot crush them. While the aim of the anti-Masons is to break up their civic organization, still the object cannot fail to take in the Odd Fellows, the Red Men, the Knights of Pythias and all kindred secret associations. For a few men to attempt to pull down these well established societies, and to walk over their ruins, seems to us to be a presumptuous task. We are told that at Oberlin the chances are that either Sumner, or Wilson, of Massachusetts, or Pomeroy, or Carpenter will receive the nomination. They cannot, however, afford the sacrifice intended for them to make. It will be very difficult in this, the year of our Lord 1872, to obtain a candidate willing to butt his head against the Masonic order or any other similar secret organization in the United States.

THAT RAILROAD "JOBBERY."

We hardly think that General James S. Negley, our able and faithful representative in Congress, needs any vindication, or righting of his official record at our hands. In all things his constituents have found him just, honorable and honest, and it comes with very poor grace from the *Post*, a journal that has ever been conspicuously inimical to him, to denounce him without a hearing as having participated in "a scheme of jobbery" when he recently introduced into Congress what is called the "Railroad compensating bill." In presenting any bill that is placed in his hands for presentation, it is hardly fair or just to hold the member of a representative legislative body responsible for it, and to charge him on the simple evidence of presentation with being the originator of it and a partaker in any benefits which may follow from its passage. Corporations are generally regarded as being bodies destitute of souls, but they have their rights just as well as individuals. When the attorney, of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company asked General Negley to present the bill, he certainly did no wrong, nor did our member in presenting it, for that great road has its headquarters in this city and its officers are the immediate constituents of General Negley. Any other member might have presented the bill, but it was an office which clearly fell on him to discharge. He did not advocate the measure but simply asked that it be referred to the Judiciary Committee from which it would hardly ever have come back had its nature been of a jobbing or dishonest character. We can see nothing in General Negley's action to condemn. If there is any condemnation to be meted out in the case, it should fall not upon him but upon the author of the so-called scheme. Upon this point the *Post* will be exceedingly loth to concur, especially as its favorite candidate for the Governorship of Pennsylvania, Gen. George W. Cass, drew up the bill and was father to the plot. If Negley is to be scolded and denounced for introducing the measure, in the name of consistency should Cass escape the attention of our virtuously consistent contemporary? We fear the *Post* is "bouncing" its own pets when it means only to do damage to the personal and public character of a Republican delegate. If the bill was such an odious one, so full of dishonesty, then let Cass, its author, take the benefit.

The following correspondence will throw some light on the subject, and make complete the vindication of General Negley:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7, 1872.

EDITORS GAZETTE: The pother which has been made over the mere introduction of a bill and its reference to the Law Committee of the House compels me to vindicate not myself but the charter right of any constituent to have his claim presented against the government by reference to a proper Committee of either branch of Congress.

I do not propose by an apology to cancel an official act of doubtful propriety or contrary to the public interests.

Had I deviated from the straight line of duty or refused to keep faith with my constituents, then I might not be surprised if my acts furnish the staple for just censure, but otherwise I have a right to claim that criticism be elevated above insinuations of personal malice or sinister suggestions and animosity be based upon truth and not calumny.

The office of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad lies in my district, the officers are well known to the community and I would respectfully suggest to the gentlemen who have so freely charged "robbery, plunder of the Public Treasury, etc." to call upon the Honorable President and the other officials of the Road for the proofs which are necessary to sustain the imputations against my integrity.

I may have done injustice to Gen. G. W. Cass and other honorable gentlemen connected with that Road in withdrawing *their* Bill, but feeling no personal interest in its success and even having declined to give it my support, I could hardly be expected to ignore public sentiment after becoming aware of it.

The following letter was handed to me yesterday by the Attorney of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad which I respectfully ask you to publish—not to silence obloquy, but because its contents convey all the information in regard to the Bill at the present time and much more than I knew when it was referred. Yours very truly,

JAMES S. NEGLEY.

1304 F. STREET, WASHINGTON, May 6, 1872.

HON. JAS. S. NEGLEY—*Dear Sir:* In relation to the bill providing for the settlement of the accounts of certain railroads, introduced by you, I deem it proper to say that it simply raises the question whether or not the officers of the Government could impose upon railroads or any other corporation or person arbitrary rates for transportation without the assent or agreement of the companies thereto, and that without including the claims of all the roads in the country does not exceed four millions of dollars. Acting in behalf of some of the roads interested, and being satisfied that the claim was in every respect just, and that it could be so demonstrated before any fair-minded committee, I prepared the bill which plainly states its object and because the officers of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad (which have the largest claim of any) happened to be your constituents, the request was made to you to introduce it. The fact that this was accompanied by a farther request that the bill should be referred to the Judiciary Committee ought to be sufficient proof that those interested have confidence in the justice of their claim, and desired that it should be considered and examined by those to whom is supposed to rest peculiar qualifications as judges of the law, and who could undoubtedly quickly detect any attempt at fraud or imposition. "Schemes for plundering the Treasury" do not ordinarily take that direction by the request of the parties interested.

It is further due to you to say that so far from your being involved or complicated in this matter, I am not aware that you had any knowledge of the intention to introduce such a bill until the request was made to you to do so, but a few minutes before its introduction.

Further, I will say, that in introducing the bill and having it referred, I did not understand that you were pledged to support it, or urge its passage, but simply as doing an act necessary to be done in order that the parties interested might have an opportunity to do what is the right of every citizen, present their case to the Committee and have it heard upon its merits, and secure their report upon the same, which would simply bring before Congress the question whether they were entitled to any relief, and if so, to what extent.

I regret that your action should have occasioned these personal attacks upon you; but these attacks have no foundation except in the ignorance of the authors in relation to this bill.

Very respectfully yours,
LYMAN ELMORE.

"OUTSIDE THE LINES."

MESSRS. EDITORS.—In your issue of May 6, is an item on Methodist Episcopalism which seems a little sectarian for a secular paper. It is stated that, when "a few years ago the discussion on the propriety of admitting laymen to participate in the councils of the Church was warm," and the reform was defeated, that "a few of its leaders 'bolted.'" History has it otherwise. A few leading reformers, for agitating lay-representation and attempting to popularize the movement "within the lines," were *expelled* by the authorities of the church. They did not "bolt" or secede, as is so often asserted in the face of the facts. The expelled reformers could not do otherwise than organize into a lay-representation Methodist Church. They assumed the title of *Methodist Protestants*, because they protested against the injustice of expulsion for freedom of speech on church government. Subsequently, individuals in the M. E. Church took letters and united with the new organization, and some went over without; but the original nucleus which made the new church a necessity did not "bolt."

The statement that the "bolters," as a church, have had "but small advance over that achieved by the flush of excitement in the first year or two of the separation" is not in accordance with the GAZETTE'S reputation for accuracy and fair dealing. The number of non-Episcopal or Protestant Methodists, is, to-day, not less than one hundred and twenty thousand, many of whom are readers of the GAZETTE in this city and vicinity, who will be surprised at the ephemonated showing of yesterday's item. The statistics of the Methodist Protestants compare favorably with those of the Methodist Episcopalians at the same age of organization. And the prospects are at least equally flattering "outside the lines." This growth has been over against the gain of the M. E. Church, whereas the undivided Methodism grew alone.

Instead of the facts indicating a return of the "bolters" to the "old fold," as your itemizer puts it, the tendency is rather the other way. The Methodist Episcopal Church—we do not call so respectable a body by any nickname—is accepting, by degrees, the economy adopted by the Methodist Protestant Church in 1828. The modifications are "within the lines." The "bolters" have not bolted an inch from the radical ground of that time when the discussion was "warm."

You will oblige many by publishing this disavowal of the statements made "within the lines" by one who labors and loves without, as a METHODIST RECORDER.

May 7, 1872.

[We are glad to accord our correspondent a fair hearing, and desire in a brief reply to disavow any intention of the slightest disrespect toward the membership of the M. P. Church in styling them "bolters;" the term was simply used in the sense of seceders. No one has a higher appreciation of some of the noble leaders, in the early and present days of that church, or a more fraternal feeling toward the rank and file, than the writer of the squib in dispute, for among them he numbers, many warm, personal friends; yet he takes the liberty of regarding their "withdrawal" as unwise, and holds to the integrity of his first statement.

First.—The church historians of the times distinctly say that the expulsions in every case were for attacking private character, and impugning personal motives—not for free discussion. Then too when the Reformers presented their petition to the General Conference of '28, and their proposition was not accepted, they withdrew, and organized the M. P. Church. Is that not bolting as we take it now?

Second.—The M. P. Church statistics do not compare favorably with those of the M. E. Church "at the same age of organization." The M. P. Church is 44 years old. It commenced with 5,000 members and now has 120,000—admitting our correspondent's figures—showing a net gain of 115,000. The M. E. Church commenced with half a dozen and at the end of the first *forty* years, had over 214,000 members. Again, while the M. P. Church was counting up its 115,000, the M. E. body gained over twelve hundred thousand,—which is *exclusive* of nearly half a million who seceded in '44 and went with the church South.

As for the third point, in relation to the "bolters" returning to the fold that is merely a matter of private opinion, and need not be discussed here.

We regret sincerely that our item in the least should have aggrieved any member of the M. P. Church, and desire again to express our heartiest appreciation of some of the leaders and membership of that body, and of the influence for good which it exerts, while at the same time we hold to the "facts of history."]

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

PREPARING.—We do not believe that the coroners of the country are happy at the prospects of a busy season, through the medium of 275 champion games which base ball players are to indulge in this year.

GARRABRANT.—New Jersey juries seem to think hanging is not one of the arts that should be lost, and they propose to keep up the wholesome practice in all such cases as that of Lizzie Garrabrant, aged nineteen, who assisted Mr. Burroughs to engage successfully in the last "shuffle," by means of a dose of poison.

THE MAN MILLINER.—In giving for what it is worth, the statement of Worth, the man milliner —that if he attended to all his American orders, his Parisian customers would be entirely deprived of his valuable services—we merely wish to remark that Mr. Worth apparently is gifted with a vivid imagination, and must draw largely upon it for his facts.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.—The European papers are beginning to fill up with the details of the preparations going on in Vienna for the World's Exhibition in 1873. The Viennese have taken in the situation and will be ready to take in visitors who put in appearance at the show,—unless the action of the city authorities is productive of good results in a regulation of fees, &c.

AMADEUS' SUCCESS.—Races are always exciting and interesting to the onlooker. That lively pedestrian contest between Don Carlos and Serrano, must be especially exciting and the relative position of the race particularly gratifying to Amadeus. It's much more cheerful to hunting some one else to be "embalmed" than to undergo the operation yourself. Spain just now seems determined to embalm somebody.

THE GLADSTONE MINISTRY.—The Gladstone Ministry in England—If the recent signs in Parliament are trustworthy—occupies an anomalous position to that colored gentleman in California's speculative days, who was inquired of as to what he was doing for himself, and replied confidentially: "Well, Milton, to tell you de troof, I'se jist floatin' roun' on de surface ob de occasion, trustin' to de sublimity ob luck."

WOMEN AS PHYSICIANS.—New York leads the van. Three wealthy ladies propose to restore serenity in medical circles, in reference to the admission of women to the medical colleges, by erecting a special institution for the express benefit of female Esculapian disciples. For this purpose a charter has been received, and they propose to erect commodious buildings, endow the college liberally, and make it equal to the best in the land.

OUR RAILROADS.—Do we want a better argument in favor of a proper protection to home industries than that furnished by the recent statistics of our railroad companies. The roads last year carried over 100,000,000 tons of merchandise, worth on an average $120 a ton, representing a value of 12,000,000,000 or $300 to every individual. Free trade would paralyze the industries of our people by bringing them in competition with pauper labor, and instead of this gratifying showing, we would furnish the spectacle of a land with untold capacities for increasing its wealth and business, impoverishing its people for want of proper protection, and encouragement to labor.

A CALIFORNIA inventor has produced a tie of vegetable fibre, held in asphaltum, described as follows: Two short blocks of the material, say two feet long, by ten inches square, are united together by an iron rod, the ends of which tie in a recess in the block, so as to pass beneath the rail. The ends of these rods are then turned up so as to hook over the outside flange of the rail. The blocks are parallel with each other, so as to form a continuous foundation or bed for the rail. In constructing the track, the ties or blocks are placed closely together, so as to form two side stringers, upon which the rails are spiked, so as to bind the blocks together longitudinally, while the transverse tie rods prevents them from being displaced sideways.

BEECHER'S CHURCH.

The May Communion Services.

Beecher's church has not often been so graphically and interestingly touched up as in the subjoined extract from a casual correspondent:

We reached the church about 10 o'clock, a full half hour before the time of service, and found crowds already thronging the streets and entries of the church. Printed notices requested, if they did not utterly forbid, "strangers" from taking seats until invited to do so, and ushers at the doors and on the stairways gave frequent notice, "None but pew-holders admitted." Fortunately, most fortunately for us, this contingency had been foreseen by our Department Commander, and was provided for, and through the kindness and courtesy of Frank S. Halliday, of the glorious old Rhode Island Second, himself a member of the church, we passed by notices and ushers, and were shown into desirable seats, at once giving us an excellent view of the building and congregation, and a good opportunity to hear the world renowned preacher. To say the church was filled in every part, would not do justice. It was crammed, and a thousand, to speak within bounds, were obliged to go away disappointed. An extra interest was taken in the services, from the fact that it was the usual May communion.

Every one has an idea that the church is very large, and it is, but it certainly does not look so, either inside or out, at first glance, so well is it proportioned. Inside it is almost severely simple, a small panel-work on the front of the gallery, and a light trimming around the ceiling being the only attempt at adornment, and the walls being straight and smooth, slightly moulded at the corners. A wide gallery extends entirely around the house, except that portion occupied by the organ, and there is still another gallery over the first at the rear. The pews are white, with not very heavy mahogany trimmings, cushioned, and on the aisle end of each is a folding chair, so that the entire space is filled with sittings. Camp chairs are in abundance for use in the aisles in rear of the pews (and no wonder using these, as many as 500 were obliged to stand this morning). The whole space is utilized for worshippers, expecting, as was stated by one of the pastors, "that occupied by the organ, and a foothold for the pastor." The ventilation is just perfection, as are also the acoustic proportions of the building, the whole having been done according to Mr. Beecher's ideas. The altar, which is a simple stand, the pastor's chair, the book stand, and other furniture on the platform were manufactured from a tree brought from the Mount of Olives, a few years ago.

The altar, this morning, was quite elaborately decorated with flowers, more so than usual on account of the day. We are told that Mr. Beecher always has a bouquet on the book stand at his left, and another on his right. In front of the altar was a large bank of white flowers, a memorial token, and at the right was a bank of the trailing arbutus, while bouquets and vases were frequent.

In due time Mr. Beecher arrived and took his seat without removing his overcoat. The voluntary by the organ and choir was so vigorous, and so thoroughly filled the house, that we forgot where we were for a moment, and were surprised that it was not received with the customary applause. The opening services were conducted by Mr. Beecher, after which 124 persons were admitted to church fellowship, 96 on profession of faith and the remainder by letter. Of the former, 67 were from the different Sabbath Schools connected with the church. The ordinance of baptism by sprinkling was administered to a large portion of them at this time, while a few were baptised by immersion Friday night. Of the sermon it is needless to speak, only to say it was a sermon by Mr. Beecher, and that it kept the closest attention of the audience. As his voice at times grew low, there was a general involuntary bending forward, as if to catch every word. He drew forth now a smile,—now a laugh, even,—and now a tear, and once or twice a hearty response from some one, such as is not usually heard in church in these days. After the regular services, the ordinance of the Lord's Supper was administered to over two thousand persons, eighteen deacons assisting. This exercise was varied by the chanting by the choir at its close of Psalm 116, which Mr. Beecher said was one of the Psalms it was a custom of the Jews to chant when celebrating the Passover in private houses, and which there was no doubt our Saviour joined in chanting at the Last Supper. As the audience were dismissed, the members who were joined to the church this morning advanced to the altar, and received from Mr. Beecher's own hand a sprig of the trailing arbutus, as is the usual very pretty custom at this May communion.

At the close of the service, we were kindly shown by our cicerone over the church, and into the famous lecture room, where we saw the chair in which Mr. Beecher sits at the Friday evening "talks," and from which he has said so many good things. We also had the pleasure of an introduction to Mr. Beecher as he stood in the front of the altar giving a bit of advice to this one and of encouragement to that one, in his own inimitable way, and also to Rev. S. B. Halliday, Mr. Beecher's assistant, both of whom received us pleasantly and kindly.

In the afternoon we spent a few pleasant moments in the Bethel or "Mission" Sabbath School, a child of Plymouth Church itself. This last was celebrating the May anniversary, and the schoolroom was finely decorated with American flags, while each class had a banner of red, white and blue, with a passage of Scripture thereon. The exercises were very interesting.

National Wealth.

A statistican presents in the New York *Nation* an interesting compilation from the census concerning the wealth, debt and taxation of the whole country. The national wealth, amounting as we have shown on a former occasion to be upwards of thirty thousand millions of dollars, may be distributed so as to show the centers of prosperity. The greatest is at New York. The seven States where the average wealth is the greatest, with one exception regard New York City as their center. All but one other, Rhode Island, are contiguous to New York State. Connecticut stands third in the list, giving each inhabitant a property of 31,441.30. New York is first at $1,443.17. The other center is the Mississippi valley, across its northern half. The center of poverty, so to speak, is in the South, in the Gulf States. The relation of wealth per capita to taxation per capita shows some very curious things. Nevada, the poorest State in aggregate wealth, the fifteenth in average individual wealth, has the heaviest per capita taxation. In the other States the order of taxation and property is not very much disturbed. The East pay the heaviest taxes, and the South the lightest, excepting Louisiana, and the body of the Western States comes in between. But it is hard to consider the rate of taxation without reference to the amount of debts, State, town, county, etc., in each State. These debts according to the *Nation's* tables, amount in Louisiana to $73.03 per head, a sum not far from double that of the next on the list, Massachusetts, which is $47.49. The position of Massachusetts is second in the table of average wealth, taxation per capita, and public debt per capita.

The amount of public debt per capita in New England, according to the *Nation's* tables, ranges from Massachusetts as given above, to $10.87 in Vermont. But the same calculation on the State debt proper makes New England average a little over ten dollars indebtedness per head. In Maine it is $3.61, Rhode Island in Connecticut and Rhode Island it is twelve, in Massachusetts eleven, New Hampshire, eight, and in Vermont only four. This show's that about three-quarters of New England's indebtedness is in the form of county, town or city burdens. The State debts proper are almost all war debts. On the other hand, Virginia had an indebtedness in total, of $45 64 per head, of which a little over $40 is State debt. Tennessee, out of an average of $48 80, pay $30 on purely State debt. A case of extreme discrepancy between the State debt and local debts, is in Iowa. There the average of the aggregate debt is $6 73, but four State debt days only twenty-eight cents on each inhabitant. The debts of Nebraska, Wisconsin and West Virginia are wholly of a local character. The State as such is free from debt. This comparison shows that the richest portions of the country have incurred the heaviest obligations. They have, as it were, mortgaged their prosperity. Those States, likewise, which are growing the fastest, as Iowa, Illinois, and Ohio, are those in which the ratio of the local to the State debt is the largest. Those States which have the best schools and local governments are upon the face of it, those that pay the most money for them. The Southern States, on the other hand, though not burdened with as large a rate of per capita taxation, have the largest per capita State debt and the smallest local burdens.

Educating Girls.

Educating girls for household duties ought to be considered as necessary as instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and quite as universal. We are in our houses more than half of our existence, and it is the household surroundings which affect most largely the happiness or misery of domestic life. If the wife knows how to "keep house," if she understands how to "set a table," if she has learned how things ought to be cooked, how beds should be made, how carpets should be swept, how furniture should be dusted, how the clothes should be repaired, and turned, and altered, and renovated; if she knows how purchases can be made to the best advantage, and understands the laying in of provisions, how to make them go farthest and last longest, if she appreciates the importance of system, order, tidiness, and the quiet management of children and servants, then she knows how to make a little heaven of home—how to win her children from the street; how to keep her husband from the club house, the gaming-table and the wine cup. Such a family will be trained to social respectability, to business success, and to efficiency and usefulness. In whatever position may be allotted to them. It may be safe to say that not one girl in ten in our large towns and cities enters into married life who has learned to bake a loaf of bread, to purchase a roast, to dust a chair, to sweep a carpet, or even to wash and make her own dress. How much the perfect knowledge of these things bears upon the thrift, the comfort and health of families, may be conjectured, but not calculated by figures. It would be an immeasurable advantage to make a beginning by attaching a kitchen to every girl's school in the nation, and lessons given daily in the preparation of all the ordinary articles of food and drink for the table; and how to purchase them in the market to the best advantage, with the result of a large saving of money, an increase of comfort, and higher health in every family in the land.—*Hall's Journal.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

REINHOLD SIEDLE,
JEWELER,
(SUCCESSOR TO MEYRAN & SIEDLE,)
DEALER IN
Diamonds,
Fine Watches,
Jewelry,
Silver and Plated Ware,
French Clocks, and
English Cutlery.
No. 42 FIFTH AVENUE.

Akron Sewer Pipe Co.
OFFICE, WAREHOUSE AND YARD:
Cor. Penn Ave. and Tenth St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA., AND
65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny City, Pa.,
Manufacture Highly Vitrified
WATER AND SEWER PIPE,
both Ring and Socket, from 1 to 24 inch caliber, with Elbows, Branches, Curves, Traps and Traps for each size. Also, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Flues, Chimney Tops, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Grate and Boiler Tile, Lime, Hair, Hydraulic Cement, &c.
C. G. McMILLEN,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENT.
Send or call for Price List. ap22:68

Notice to Architects.
$210.00 IN PREMIUMS.
PLANS WANTED.
FOR LOCKS and DAMS upon the KANKASKIA RIVER, so as to improve the same up to New Athens, St. Clair county, Illinois, a distance of seventy-five miles from the mouth of said river.
Any person wishing to furnish plans, &c., and desiring any further information, can obtain the same by addressing
Kaskaskia River Navigation Company,
CHESTER, RANDOLPH COUNTY, ILLINOIS.
ap27:95

Wall Paper, 1872.
A full assortment of the usual styles of PAPER HANGINGS.
Various designs for Panels in Illuminations in Fine Colors, strictly artistic, and highly decorative for town and suburban houses.
W. P. MARSHALL,
191 Liberty Street.
ap13:105

Steam Heating
BY
HIGH OR LOW PRESSURE.
Estimates furnished on application. Send for pamphlet, with references, to
GEO. W. BLAKE,
215 Centre Street, New York.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
CHARTERED IN 1862.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRESS GOODS,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
SILKS! SILKS!
Japanese Silks—all colors and qualities. Black Silks of the celebrated Lyons make.
JAPANESE STRIPES,
Japanese Plaids,
Black Alpacas,
A LARGE STOCK, VERY CHEAP.
GREAT BARGAINS IN
BLACK HERNANI.
CASSIMERES
FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.
AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.
AT
HORNE & CO.'S,
RETAIL.
Gentlemen's Goods
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.
Gossamer, Gauze and Lisle Thread Shirts —long and short sleeves.
Fine Angola Flannel Shirts and Drawers.
Anglo-India Cashmere Shirts and Drawers.
Silk Shirts and Drawers—all grades.
Linen and Jean Drawers.
The Star Shirt, open back and front.
Fancy Percale, Cheviot and Dover Cloth Shirts.
An elegant assortment of Neck Wear. New Spring and Summer Styles just out.
Plain, Hem and Hemstitched
HANDKERCHIEFS.
HALF HOSE.
Real and Imitation Balbriggan, Fancy and Plain Lisle and British at bargain prices.
Latest styles Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Dent and Alexandre Kids, Lisle and Silk Driving and Promenade Gloves.
Umbrellas, Suspenders, R. R. Bags, &c.
ALL AT
Very Lowest Prices.
Open on Saturday Evening till 8 o'clock.
197 and 199 Penn Avenue.
my2
NEW SPRING GOODS.
We take great pleasure in informing the ladies of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that we have just opened a very large and well selected stock of Spring Goods. These Goods were selected with great care, and are of the very latest style. Our stock of
BLACK SILKS
Japanese Silks,
ALPACAS,
DOLLY VARDENS
IN CHOICE STYLES,
MOHAIRS
AT OLD PRICES.
Shawls and Scarfs,
LINENS, TOWELS,
Prints, Cassimeres,
And in fact a Complete Assortment of Housekeeping Goods and Dress Goods, new and fresh, are large and cannot fail to please the most fastidious.
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
Cor. of Market St. and Fourth Ave.
Remember, we have removed from 21 Fifth avenue to the large Dry Goods House, corner of Fourth avenue and Market street, where we will be pleased to see our friends.
C. Arbuthnot. W. T. Shannon. J. G. Stephenson.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS.
OFFER
Best Stock in the City
AT
LOWEST EASTERN PRICES,
AT THEIR
NEW STORE,
Nos. 239 and 241 Liberty Street,
OPPOSITE WOOD STREET.
Buyers are Invited to Call.
ap15:p44

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MILLINERY GOODS
In all the Latest Novelties,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
Hats and Bonnets,
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.
RIBBONS AND FLOWERS,
Lace Goods, Embroideries,
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.
WHITE GOODS.
DOLLY VARDEN
Skirts and Bustles.
Hair Rolls, Switches and Chignons, Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St. Allegheny.
1872.
SECOND GRAND OPENING!
Great Dress Goods House.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
JUST OPENED.
Bought at the Last Decline in Prices.
TREMENDOUS STOCK.
Dress Goods,
Shawls, Scarfs,
Parasols,
Sunshades,
Embroideries,
Trimmings,
Men's Wear,
Boys' Wear,
&c., &c., &c.
DON'T BUY
Before Seeing Our Stock.
my4-D&W
KREDEL'S
JAPAN DRYER,
A Superior Article.
G. WM. KREDEL & CO.,
Manufacturers of Varnishes,
DALZELL BUILDING, DUQUESNE WAY,
PITTSBURGH.
ap1:v21-MWF
STEAM HEATING.
CRAIG BROTHERS,
129 Second Avenue, Pittsburgh,
Are prepared to contract for heating with their unrivalled apparatus, public or private buildings by indirect or direct radiation.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Gold's Pat. Cast Iron Radiator.
Would refer to the following buildings heated by us:
Pittsburgh Opera House,
Library Hall Buildings,
Semple's Dry Goods House,
Allegheny County Court House.
Second Ward School Building.
With Numerous Private Buildings.
TF
THE
Eclipse Imp'd Washing Machine.

Reedy's Patents.
Hand, Steam and Hydraulic
Hoisting Machines!
Manufactured by
H. J. REEDY & CO.,
128 E. 8th Street,
CINCINNATI.
ap29:p6-MWF
JUDSON'S PATENT
Engine Governors & Registers,
PATENT GAUGE COCKS,
A full stock always on hand. Liberal discount to Engine Builders.
M. B. COCHRAN,
Dealer in Machinery and Supplies,
143 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Woodworth Planers a Specialty.
mh4:MWF
DREKA,
Importer and Retail Dealer in
Fine Stationery,
Wedding, Visiting,
Party and Business
Card Engraving,
Monograms, Arms,
Illuminating, &c.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Send for samples.
1033 CHESTNUT STREET,
Philadelphia.
STAINED GLASS.
Batchelor, Marshall & Co.,
Manufacturers of Stained, Enameled and Embossed Glass, for churches, steamboats, halls, dwellings, &c.
No. 72 Third Avenue, near Market Street,
mh8-m8 PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT B

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
78 Fourth Avenue,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders executed for the purchase and sale of STOCKS at the New York Stock Board.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,
BANKERS.
LOCAL SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE DRAWN ON
JAY COOKE, McCULLOUGH & CO.,
LONDON,
Letters of Credit for Travelers issued, available throughout Europe.
Passports obtained.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN
BONDS, STOCKS AND MORTGAGES.
Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.
Collections made.
Cor. Third Avenue and Wood Street,
mh9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, May 9, 1872.

There is but little to note in the way of news about local finances. The present aspect of money matters on the whole is satisfactory; some few of our moneyed institutions talk scarcity, but as a general thing customers seeking loans have been accommodated, and as the period approaches when further remittances are expected from the South and Northwest, all apprehension of stiff rates or tigetness in money matters vanish, and make the outlook for our business men as cheerful, all things taken into consideration, as they desire it. The volume of trade is increasing, and the leading departments, Iron, Glass, White Lead, Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, and the raw materials of manufactures, present an appearance of activity in striking contrast with the dull winter months. Fortunately there is an excellent basis for an exceptionally active trade before we pass through the first six months of the year. Gold, which had touched a very low figure, takes the turn upward and continues to advance, having reached 114¼. This imparts confidence and encourages purchases, and outlays which, if still on the decline, would not be thought of. In New York the markets are all excited, and those who held off are pitching pell mell for fear they will loose all the margin of profit promised by a still further advance in precious metals. The petroleum wells are yielding bountifully and other leading export staples are abundant, hence all our means of transportation will be kept in vigorous activity and money will circulate still more freely, thus revivifying the multiform channels of industry through which it passes. The continuation of the public debt payment, the security of Bond wells, gives increased strength to the whole financial situation, which cannot but be felt in every department of trade. Indeed, the mercantile situation has not been altogether so satisfactory, as at present, for several years. The banks that declare a division of their profits in May and November are announcing their dividends. The Iron City National divides eight per cent., a very healthy show. The Exchange National, which is looked upon as the leading bank, not only of our city but of the northwest, declares five per cent. The Third National Bank, six per cent.; German Mutual Bank, six per cent.; Citizens' National, four per cent. This shows a conservatism on the part of the direction of this institution, which is commendable. Then comes the Old Bank of Pittsburgh, with her usual dividend of five per cent. This, for a specie paying institution, is fully up to the mark. The Lawrenceville Savings Bank, through President Young, reports a five per cent. dividend. We notice that the Pittsburgh Insurance Companies each greet their stockholders with a semi-annual dividend of three dollars per share. In the Eastern markets money reported easy. In stocks there is not so much doing, and some of the prominent ones are slightly declining, the Pennsylvania Central having gone back one-half per cent., closing at 57¾.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., Brokers, cor. Wood Street and Third Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
Bonds—1881	116¾	116¾
5-20— 1862	113¾	113¾
" 1864	112¾	113¼
" 1865	113¼	113½
" 1865 new	115¾	115¾
" 1867	115¾	115¾
" 1868	115¾	115¾
10-40s	110¼	110¾
Currency 6's	116½	116½
Gold	114	114½
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	96¾	97¾
Do Scrip	91¾	91¾
Erie	66¾	68¾
Harlem	124	124
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	92¾	92¾
Rock Island	111¾	111¾
Wabash	76½	75¾
Union Pacific	39¼	38¾
Ohio & Mississippi	46	45¾
Pacific Mail	74¾	74¾
West. Union Telegraph	74¾	74¾
Adams Express	98	98
American Express	76¾	74¾
U. S. Express	76¾	77¼
Wells, Fargo	87¼	87¼
Penna. Central	57¾	57¾
Penna. Allotments	57¾	57¾
Reading R. R.	57¾	58¾
Camden & Amboy	126½	126½
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R	41	41
Central Transportation	45½	45½
Empire Transportation	55	55
Union Transportation	80	80
Pittsburgh City 5's	75	75
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	94¾	94¾
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59½	59½

NEW YORK, May 9, 1872.

Gold active, ranging from 114 to 114¾, and closed firm at 114½@114¾. The exports of specie on Saturday will be heavy. Loans were made at from 2 to 7 per cent. for carrying. Clearances $77,000,000. Governments dull and steady. Stocks irregular during the greater portion of the day, but toward the close became active, and the general market closed strong at the highest figures of the day. Pacific Mail has been active, and New York Central, notwithstanding the order of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to collect tax on scrip by distraint if necessary, closed up strong and higher. Western Union was very firm. The principal dealings have been in Lake Shore, Rock Island, Western Union, Indiana Central, Ohio and Pacific Mail.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons '81, 113½; 5-20s of '62, 113; do '64, 113; do '65, 113¼; do new, 115½; do '67, 115¾; do '68, 115¾; 10-40s, 110¾; currency, 6s, 115¾; new 6s, 113¾.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi, 95¾; Tennessee, old, 67; do new, 67; Virginia, new, 54; do old, 48; North Carolina, old, 36; do new, 29.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 75¾; Quicksilver, 41¼; Adams Express, 98¾; Wells-Fargo do, 84; American Merchants Union, 74¾; United States do, 77¾; Pacific Mail, 75¾; New York Central, 97¼; Scrip, 91¾; Erie, 68¾; do preferred, 82; Harlem, 125; do preferred, 130; Michigan Central, 115; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 92¾; Northwestern, 75¾; do preferred, 92¾; Rock Island, 111¾; New Jersey Central 109¾; St. Paul, 58¾; do preferred 79; Wabash, 75¾; do preferred 87; Fort Wayne, 79¼; Terre Haute, 23; do preferred, 50; Chicago & Alton, 117¾; do preferred, 118; Ohio & Mississippi, 46¾; C., C. & C., 91¼; Burlington & Quincy, 130; Lake Shore, 94¾; Panama, 36; Illinois Central, 135½; Union Pacific, 38¾; Central Pacific bonds, 102¾; Union, 92; Delaware & Lackawanna, 107¾; Hartford and Erie, 9¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, May 9, 1872.

ASHES.—Unchanged. Common Soda, 5½@6; nitrate, 5; refined, 6¼@7; pearls, 11.

APPLES.—We can report sales, mostly in small lots, at $5 to $6 per bbl for fair to prime, and $6,50 to $7,00 for choice to fancy. The demand is very meagre, and the offerings are light.

APPLE BUTTER.—Common to fair 65 to 70 per gallon; prime to choice, 75@80.

BUTTER.—Is weaker and the demand is less active; we now quote at 25 to 28 for fair to prime and 30 for choice. Dealers generally anticipate an immediate decline in consequence of the hot weather.

BEANS.—Scarce and in demand; sales at $2,50 to $3 per bushel.

BROOM CORN.—Continues dull, but prices are without quotable change; occasional small sales within the rauge of 5 to 8 cents per lb.

CARBON OIL.—Is firm, and the jobbing trade, as is always the case at this season of the year, is light, and prices are without quotable change.

CHEESE.—New Ohio dairy may be quoted at 12 to 13; and new Ohio Goshen at 15 to 16. Receipts continue liberal.

COOPER'S TRADE IN OAK.—$5,50 per cask.

CANNED GOODS.—Peaches (3 lb cans) $6,00 to 27 per case; Tomatoes $4,50@5; Corn, $5,50@7,00 according to quality and brand.

CRANBERRIES.—Quoted at $12@14 for common to fair; and $16@18 for prime.

CEMENT.—Louisville, $2,50 to $2,75; Calcined Plaster $4,50; Cleveland white Lime, $2; eastern, $1,75.

COUNTRY BACON.—Dull; Shoulders 4½ to 5 cts; Clear-sides 6 to 7 cts; Hams 8 to 9 cts. Country Lard, 7½ to 8.

DRIED FRUIT.—Unchanged. Peaches, 9 to 9½ for halves; 7 to 8 for quarters, and 6 to 7 for bucks. Apples, 8 to 9 for common to good; and 9½@10 for choice. Blackberries, 15 to 17; pitted cherries, 27 to 30; unpitted, 6 to 2.

EGGS.—Steady, with a good local trade, and quotations may be fairly given at 16 to 17 cts.

FEATHERS.—No. 1 quoted at 75 wholesale, and 80 to 85 in a small way. Mixed Stock, 40 to 60 cts, according to quality.

FLOUR.—The market continues considerably excited under the influence of the advices from the west, and prices have still further advanced. We now quote at $8,50 to $9 for fair to choice Spring wheat, and $9,25 to 9,75 for red wister. The advance in prices within the last few days is remarkable—there has been nothing of the kind for years, and some dealers regard it as having been too rapid to be permanent. Rye Flour is unchanged at $5,50 to $5,75.

GRAIN.—Wheat continues very scarce and there is considerable inquiry; however prices do not go up here as rapidly as elsewhere; we continue to quote red winter at $1,95 to $2, and white at $2 to $2,05. There is not so much inquiry for spring wheat, and, it is said, that the mills here and in Ohio are not able to make very good flour out of it; hence it is not selling as readily as it did a few days ago. Oats may be quoted steady with a fair demand, but there is no changes to note in prices; 52 to 53 free in elevator for mixed to No. 1. Shelled Corn is steady with an average local trade, and prices are steady but unchanged; sales free in elevator at 62 to 63; and sacked and delivered at 64 to 65. For Ear Corn there is not much inquiry and it may be quoted, in bulk, at 59 to 60c. Rye is very quiet, though the receipts are light, and we have but little offering. Barley is still quoted nominally at 75 to 80 for Spring and 80 to 85 for Fall.

GROCERIES.—Coffee is quiet and steady; no general way, presents but little that is really new or important. Trade is fair for the season, and there is little or no change to make in quotations.

REFINED SUGARS.—Standard Hards, 13; A Coffee, 12; B, 12½; Extra C, 11¾; C Yellow and Circle C, 11¼. These quotations are for straight brands.

COFFEE.—Rio—Choice, 23½@24; Prime, 22½@23; Good, 22; Fair, 21¼. Java, 28. Roasted, pure, 27; lower grades, 25@26.

RAW SUGARS.—Choice New Orleans, 11@11¼; Prime, 10¾; Good, 10; Fair, 9¾. Choice Porto Rico, 10¾; Prime, 10¼. Demerara—Choice, 11¾; Good, 11¼.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.—Choice, 70; Prime, 68; Good, 65; Fair, 60.

SYRUPS.—Fancy White Drips, 70; White Honey, 60; Havemeyer & Elder's, 60@62; other grades, from 40@50.

RICE.—Carolina—Choice, 9½; Prime, 9¼; Good, 9. Rangoon, s@8¾. Patna, 8¼@8.

SPICES.—Grain Pepper, 24; do Pimento, 16; Cassia, 50; Cloves, 25; Nutmegs, $1,25.

HAY.—Is firmer, in consequence of diminished receipts, and prices are higher; we now quote at $27 to $32, according to quality. However, the demand for baled is only fair, as both small dealers and consumers bought pretty liberally last week and the week preceding, during which time the offerings were large and prices lower than at present.

HOMINY.—Is quoted at $4,50 per bbl. to the trade, and $4,75 to $5,00.

MAPLE SYRUP.—Is still quoted at $1,45 to $1,50 for gallon jugs.

OILS.—No. 1 extra lard oil is quoted, in a jobbing way, at 78@80, and No. 2 at 60 to 62.

POTATOES.—In good supply, but with a steady demand prices are fully maintained; sales in small lots at 70 to 80.

PEA NUTS.—Sales at 4¼@5c per lb.

PROVISIONS.—Plain shoulders, 6cts; sugar cured do, 8cts; ribbed sides, 7¾cts; short rib, 8cts; clear, 8¼@8¾cts. Breakfast Bacon, 9@9½cts; plain sugar cured hams, 11½; do, canvased, 12. Lard; in tierces, 9½; in kegs, 10½; in buckets, 11. Mess Pork, $14½. Dried Beef, 17½. Ham sausage, 10.

RAGS.—Sales at 1@1¼cts per lb.

SALT.—Is still quoted at $1,85 per bbl by the car load, and $2 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS.—Clover seed is still quiet at $6,00 to $6,50 and Timothy at $3 to 3,50. Flaxseed is in steady demand at $1,90.

TALLOW.—Rough 8¼@9cts

WHISKY.—Highwines unchanged at 90 to 92.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, May 9, 1872.

CATTLE.

The run of cattle this week to time of writing has been light of stock intended for sale here, and rather heavy of through cattle for eastern markets. Advices from New York report that market a little better, and there is a fair attendance of buyers from that point. Philadelphia is also well represented, but the buyers from there are wanting to purchase low, reporting no improvement in their market, and an inability to pay prices asked. The quality of the offerings this week is generally good, consisting mainly of heavy fat cattle. Sellers all complain that prime stock is not bringing as good prices, taking quality and kind into consideration, as the inferior common stock. Buyers do not want to give over seven cents for any kind of cattle, and we noticed to-day that most of them declined even to go that high, preferring to purchase something at a lower figure. Speculating is comparatively firm, but could not well be otherwise, as the amount of cattle offering is light, and sellers know that there is not enough offering to break the market. Trade though cannot be called brisk, as it requires a little talking on both sides in order to make a bargain. From appearances it looks as if the market will remain firm during the balance of the week.

The number of stockers offering continues light, and in quality are not as good as ought to be; this may be accounted for by Indiana buyers at Chicago find a good market for the best grades, as buyers from Indiana, and Illinois are purchasing liberally and paying better prices than our dealers can afford for good cattle, and consequently they have to content themselves with something cheaper, which is the most common kind. Last Monday there was a fair demand for stock cattle at Allegheny, some ten or twelve buyers being present, who together wanted about 200 head, but there was only two car loads on the market, which found a ready sale.

The number of bulls offering at present is light and the demand correspondingly so. As the weather gets warm buyers do not want to handle them as they do not find ready sale for them, especially if a little heavy. Prices range from $3, 50 to $4,50 per 100 lbs.

Following are the prices ruling in the different grades and kinds of cattle: Extra, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs, steers, $7,00 per hundred; prime, 1,200 lbs steers, $6,50 to $6,75 do do; medium, 1,100 lbs steers, $6,25 to $6,50 do do; common, 1,000 lbs steers, $5,75 to $6,00 do do; stockers 800 to 1,100 lbs steers, $4,50 to $5,50.

HOGS.

At the time of closing our last report, the hog market was dull and with a full supply offering, but not meeting a brisk market. The same state of affairs continued on Friday and Saturday, and but few hogs sold, as some of the buyers were receiving consignments of through stock. This week the market opened up dull, and by Tuesday the hog pens were all full, and some of the sellers got as high as 5½ per lb. gross, to yard the stock. The market ruled dull and depressed on Tuesday, and with an over supply the market dropped quickly. On Yorkers the decline was from 25c to 37c, and even at the decline buyers did not care to take much stock to purchase. On Philadelphia the drop was from 5c to 15c per hundred. The market closed dull on Tuesday evening, with a great many hogs in the pens unsold. To-day arrivals have not been so heavy, and York buyers purchasing liberally have reduced the amount of offerings considerably. The market ruled weak on Yorks, and dull on prime stock; which is a shade lower than yesterday. Following are the prices at which the different grades changed hands: Extra Philadelphia $4,75; prime Philadelphia $4,60 to 4,70; Yorkers $4,12 to 4,25.

SHEEP.

The receipt of sheep this week have been a little light, and in quality fair. The number of buyers in attendance fair, and the feeling is somewhat better than last week, prices being at least ¼c higher. The market cannot be called brisk, though it is moderately active, as buyers are paying the advance very reluctantly. At this time it looks as if the run would be light the balance of the week, in which case the present advance can be sustained. The arrivals consist part of wool and part clipped, the latter appears to be the most inquired for. Prices now are the rates current: Wool sheep (fine) weighing 100 lbs, $9,00 to $9,50; 85 to 90 lbs, $8,50 to $9,00; clipped sheep from $5,00 to $6,50, according to quality.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH, FT. W. & CHICAGO R. R.

Nimick & Co., metal.	3	Everson Graff & Co..	5
Wharton Bros & Co..	3	C G Hussey & Co....	3
Brown & Co.....	1	Robinson, Rea & Co.	3
Chess, Smythe & Co..	2	Byers, McCandless & Co..	1
Lewis, Ogle & Pat....	2	Jas Woodson & Co.	1
Total.....			26

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

J Moorhead.....m	11	Nimick & Co....m.	4
Jno. A Caughey	4	J Reamer, m.....	1
Total.....			20

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Graff B & Co.....m.	6		

WEST PENN. R. R.

B & Co	1		

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

McKnight & Co....	1	J Marshall & Co....	1

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS.

W Porter, pig iron 3.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, May 9, 1872.

Business was quiet to-day, but few sales reported; however, the general tone of the market was firmer, and if anything, there was rather more inquiry. Crude—we are cognizant of sales at $3.85, at Parker; quotations may be fairly given at $3,86 to $3,85. Refined—sale of 500 barrels seller May, Pittsburgh delivery, at 19; Philadelphia delivery quoted firm at 22, for last half of May, or 1st half of June, and 23½ to 23¾ for last half of June. Sales of 2,000 bbls. May at 23; 1,000 each June and July, at 23½. There was considerable inquiry for the two first named deliveries and quotations. Oil barrels unchanged: $1,60 for country, and $1,70 to $1,72 for city.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER WEST PENN R. R.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 150 bbls to Logan, Bros & Co., Phila.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Standard Oil Co., 851 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

Citizens Oil Co., 416 bbls to Tack, Bro., & Co., Phila.

Kirkpatrick & L., 55 bbls to Logan Bros & Co., Phila.

John Spear & Co., 103 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

L Irwin & Co., 153 bbls to Waring King & Co., Phila.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

R. Cochran, acct. J Gallagher..... 222
Citizen's O W. acct. Fisher Bros..... 1
Kier O W. acct. " 14
Sterling O. W., acct. W. Stewart..... 968
Riverside O W, account T. P. Miller..... 457
Cosmos O W, acct. Parker, Thompson & Co 294
Peerless O W, acct. P Hutchinson & B..... 29

Total 2699

Wool Markets.

BOSTON.—The *Shipping List* says: "As we anticipated in our last, the market has now settled down so comparatively low, buyers operate with more confidence, and the sales of the week have been the largest we have had to notice for some time, comprising 450,000 lb. Domestic and 975,000 lb Foreign—in all 1,425,000 lb. It is evident that the market has now almost recovered from the depression of the past few weeks, and that prices have settled down on such a basis that consumers will not hesitate to supply their wants. A combination of circumstances has brought about this result. The agitation of the tariff question in Congress was the first check on active movements. This was followed by a tight money market, with large arrivals of Australia, Montevideo and other Foreign Wools, including a number of cargoes that were over due, some of which had to be forced upon the market for prompt cash. Then came the large English sales still in progress. Opening at a decline of 5@10c, than were anticipated, there has since been a gradual falling off, and the latest reports indicate a decline of 2½@3d. from the highest point in the season last. It is not to be wondered at that manufacturers, dealers and buyers should pause. Prices have been rapidly advancing for several successive months, and it was natural to look for a reaction when the new clips of the world were placed upon the market. Speculation in California has got prices to a point not far ahead of current rates in Eastern markets. Throughout the West Wool growers demanded as high prices on the sheep's back as could be obtained for old and undesirable Wool on the seaboard, but now prices are to become more equalized all round, and a more healthy state of trade follow. Already there has been a reaction in California, and latest telegraphic advices from that market quote from 40 to 45 cents gold for good and choice Wools. If the condition of the California Wool proves to be as good as the samples and lots received in this market, these prices are not unreasonable, and manufacturers will turn their attention to them as soon as any considerable supplies are offered. From the West an occasional contract is still reported at high figures, in one instance the past week at 80 cents ₱ lb. in Harrison county, Ohio, but this price is as high as manufacturers would pay to-day in Eastern markets for choice clips, and cannot be sustained. If Wool Growers at the West realize from from 65 to 70 cents for their best clips, they will obtain as high prices as are likely to rule for the present. Manufacturers will not purchase Domestic Fleeces at high prices while the large imports of Australia, Montevideo and other desirable Wools are offering on more favorable terms. We consider 75@80 cents a fair quotation for good and choice lots of Domestic Fleeces to-day in this market. A choice medium might possibly bring 82½ cents for immediate wants, in small lots, and a large lot of 100,000 lb. Pennsylvania is reported on the street to have been bought by one of our large mills at a comparatively high price, but as the seller declines to name the exact figure, we pass it as having no bearing on the market, with the remark that the best Pennsylvania Wool we would not now sell at over 77@80 cents. Australia Wool has settled down to 60@65 cents, the latter price now considered an outside figure for the choicest lots on the market. In fact, very handsome Australia has been sold the past week at 62@63 cents ₱ lb., said to be as good as any received here this season. Good Montevideo Wool is offered at 50@52½ cents, and Cape ranges from 42 @48 cents ₱ lb., although some choice lots are still held at 55. Pulled Wool, Noils, Shoddy, &c., is neglected. A small lot of Eastern super has been sold of 90 cents, but from 85 to 90 is all that the best suppers would now realize, and 80 to 85 are considered extreme prices for choice X. We do not look for any material change from these prices at present. We should bear in mind that Wool opens with high prices for the new clip, and it can scarcely be expected that manufacturers, dealers or speculators, will purchase or contract for supplies months ahead, where the margin is so doubtful. The transactions in California Wool include 73,000 lb. Fall and Spring at 42½@43 cents; and 6,000 lb. Black, 41. Demand quite active for Foreign Wool, and market quiet at last week's prices; sales of 295,000 lb. Australia at 60@67 cents; 272,000 lb Montevideo, 50@52½; 8,000 lb. Cape, 45@48; 25,000 lb. do., on private terms; 127,000 lb. Mestiza, 60@64 cents; 15,000 lb. Mestiza Pulled, 85@90; 12,000 lb. Georgian, 41; 30,000 lb East India and 165,000 lb. Mediterranean Carpet, on private terms; and 4,000 lb Foreign Noils, 75 cents."

NEW YORK.—The market for Domestic Fleece remains nominally firm, in view of the light supply, but the volume of trade is very light, manufacturers complaining of the unsatisfactory state of the Goods market; thus, while stocks are not urged, there is a disposition to meet buyers, as bids are not too far below the views of holders. California is scarce and mostly controlled by speculators. The receipts of Kentucky and Georgia are light, and then ew lots arriving are taken up at fair prices. New city Western will not begin to come forward till about the middle of next month.

Iron Markets.

NEW YORK.—The iron market is generally firmer for all descriptions, with an increase of business, and somewhat improved prices. Scotch Pig still continues in light stock, and quotations are rather nominal; we note sales of small lots Gartsherrie at $52 to $53; 500 tons Eglington, from ship and yard, $50 to $50,50; 100 do. Glengarnock, and 300 do. No. 1, to arrive, on private terms. American is scarce, and deliveries of some furnaces are made with difficulty; we quote No. 1 $50 to $52, No. 2 ox and Forge $49 to $51, and No. 2 Gray Forge $48 to 50, with sales of 400 tons Gray Forge at furnace, and 500 do. No. 2 ex and Gray Forge, on terms kept private. Scrap is in better demand, and the market is somewhat firmer; 250 tons, from yard, sold at $54, cf currency; and 500 do., here and to arrive, on private terms. Rails are more inquired for, and we quote sales of 2 to 3,000 tons new Double-Headed at $74 to $75, and 50 do. Welsh $75—both gold. Refined bar from store continues firm at our figures, and a further advance is threatened by the Philadelphia Mills.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—(From Circular of Edward Samuel.)—Sales are reported of Iron at prices ranging from $2 to $3 below quotations, all from second hands, producers being firm at quoted prices. Sales of new Rails are reported at $90 at will for 56 ₱. T. A further advance in Merchant Bars is expected next week. Old Rails and Wrought Scrap are offered lower. Closing prices American No. 1 Foudry Pig at furnace $49 to $50, No. 2 $48 to $49, No. 3 Forge $46 to $47, No. 4 White and Mottled $41 to $43, American Refined Bar (mill price) $183.04 or 4.6 cts, Common Bar, (mill price) $90 to $95, and Rails (at mill) $90 to $95.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, May 8.—5 p. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; account, 93; 5-20s '62, 89¾; 5-20s '65, 90¾; 5-20s '67, 92¾; 10-40s '88½. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £766,000.

FRANKFORT, May 9.—5-20s '62, 95¼.

PARIS, May 9.—Rentes 84f 52c.

LIVERPOOL, May 9.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 10¾d. California white wheat 12s@12s 10d; red winter 12s 3d. Flour 27s 6d@28s. Corn 28s 6d. Cheese 62s.

New York.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Cotton nominal; middling upland 23½c. Flour: more doing; superfine western and State $6,85@7,35; common to good extra $7,50@7,95; good to choice $7,75@8,85; St Louis $9@12. Rye flour scarce at $4,75 @5,75. Corn meal unchanged. Whisky steady 88c. Wheat unsettled; No. 2 Milwaukee spring $1,74@1,75; No. 1 $1,77; No. 2 spring Chicago $1,72@1,73; winter red western $2,00. Rye more active; western $1. Barley unchanged. Malt quiet; Canada West $1,20. Corn heavy; mixed western 76@77c; white western 80c; old western mixed 75c. Oats dull; western 55@57½c; Ohio 57@59c. Eggs unchanged. Hay firm; shipping $1,55@1,60. Hops steady. Coffee quiet; Rio 14@17c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8¼@9¾c. Cuba 8¾@9c. Molasses firm, New Orleans 63@70c. Rice steady at 6¼ @7c. Petroleum; crude 13¼@13¾c; refined 23¾c. Turpentine firm at 54½@55c. Pork quiet; mess $13,75@13,75; prime mess $13,25; mess June $13,50@13,87. Beef quiet; mess $7,50@9,50; extra $10@12. Middles dull; long clear 7¾c. Cut meats dull; shoulders 5¾@6c; hams 9¾@9¾c. Lard firm; No. 1 to prime steam 9¾c; kettle 9¾@10c. Butter quiet; western 22@27c. Cheese: new 13@14½c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Beeves to-day, 2,100, making 8,000 since Saturday, against 7,700 for the same time last week. Weather hot; market bad, at ½c decline, and some 100 cattle unsold; range 10¾@12¼c; a lot good Ohio steers 12½c; selling at 10¾c; 5 cars, 1,150 lbs gross, at 11½c, 57 lbs per cwt. Sheep and lambs: 7,800 so far this week, and market rather stronger for good lots; sheared Ohio sell at 6¼@7¾c; spring lambs at 13@16c; 1 car fat sheared sheep, 90 lbs, sold at 7¾c. Hogs glut the market, while the heat lessens their use; arrivals to-day 44 cars, and 92,700 since Saturday; dressed sell in a very dull market at 5¾@6¾c.

BUFFALO, May 9.—Cattle: receipts 782, making a total for the week thus far of 7,616 or 448 cars against 430 last week; market active; prices unchanged; sales: 12 Illinois steers, 1,091 to 1,406 lbs at 8@8,85; 35 Indiana steers, 1,008 to 1,162 lbs at 8@8,35; 16 Iowa steers, 1,029 lbs at $8,75. Sheep: receipts 1,500, making the supply for the week thus far 5,400 against 8,000 last week; market active and nearly everything offered sold; sales 634 clipped Indiana sheep 90 to 98 lbs $6,45@6 56; 128 Indiana culls 70 to 73 lbs, $3@4,50; 418 clipped Ohio sheep 88 lbs, $6,69; 411 wooled Ohio sheep 68 to 101 lbs, $8,50@9. Hogs—Receipts of 4,700 head, making the supply thus far 15,900, against 17,400 last week. Market flat; sales 483. Illinois hogs, 216 to 246 lbs, $4,38; 366 Illinois culls, 182 to 184 lbs, $4.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, May 9.—As a rule, trade is inactive, but there is a fair business doing and prices on the whole are firm and uniform, unusually so for the season, with an upward tendency. Good and high prices are prevalent for raw material, which are omens of a healthy trade. We quote Brown Drills standard makes steady at 13@ 15¾c; Agawam, do 13c; Lanark No 2 checks 10c and 12c; Park Mills checks 15@29c as to quality; Shirtings 20@21c; Blackburn Sillsias 14½c; Indian Orchard do 13½c; Garner & Co.'s glazed cambrics 9c; do high colors 9¼c; Harmony do 18¾@19c for plain and high colors; Bates' ginghams 14½c; Glasgow 13¾c; Hartford do 11½c; American cotton bags 35c; Stark A do 40c; York light cottonades 20c; heavy 27½c; do Nankin 19c; do check 20c; do twilled 21¾c; fancy prints 11¾@12c, latter an extreme; New York Mills cottonade checks 25c; do double and twist 57½c; do Cumlet 22½c, and Haymaker denims 13½@14c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 9.—Flour scarce and firm. Wheat firm, with frequent fluctuations; No. 2 spring Chicago $1,35; spot $1,38½, seller June. Corn in good demand at full prices; No. 2 mixed 46c, spot; 45c seller June. Oats firm; No. 2 36½c. Rye active; No. 2 90@93c. Barley advanced; No 2 fall 60@61c. Whisky advanced; 83c. Mess pork dull and a shade lower; $12,50, seller June. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk meats dull: shoulders 4¾@4¾c; sides clear rib 6¾c; clear 7½c. Bacon firm; shoulders 5½c@ 6¼c; sides clear rib 7¾@7¾c; clear 8@8½c. Hogs dull and a shade lower; $3,90@4,20.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—Cotton dull and nominal; low middling 22¼c. Flour dull; family $9@9,35. Wheat steady and higher; red $2,05@2,10. Corn firm and excited; 56c. Oats firm; 42@43c. Rye firm; 80c. Barley unchanged. Mess pork firm; regular $13,00. Lard quiet and unchanged; steam 8½@8¾c; kettle 9c. Bulk meats steady; 4¾@6¾@6¾@ 6¾c. Bacon firm and active; 7½@7¾c. Hogs dull; $4@4,35; receipts 400. Whisky firm; 83c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 9.—Tobacco firm and unchanged. Bagging quiet and firm; 17@17½c for round lots hemp and flax. Cotton quiet and steady; middling 22¾c. Flour firm; extra family $7,50; low grades dull and rejected. Grain quiet. Wheat nominal. Corn: 59@60c for sacked. Oats unchanged. Provisions in light demand. Whisky 83@84c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, May 9.—Flour firm. Wheat active, and advanced 3c; No. 2 white Michigan $1,95; amber Michigan $1,96@1,97; No. 2 red winter $1,92; No. 3 white Dayton and Michigan $1,90. Corn is a shade better, and steady; high mixed 52c; low mixed 51¾c; yellow 52¾c. Oats steady; No. 1 47½c; No. 2 43c; Michigan 46¾c. Clover seed $5,40.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 9.—Oats lower at 60@62c. Bran lower at $1,40. Pork held at $14. Bacon firm at 6¼@7¾@8¾c. Cotton unsettled; sales of 1,300 bales, nominally good ordinary 21c; low middling 22c; middlings 22¾c; receipts 575; no exports; stock 79,594.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—Flour steady; extra family $8. Wheat firmer; red $2,08@2,10. Rye $1,00. Corn active; yellow 83c. Oats quiet at 52@56c. Barley and malt unchanged. Crude petroleum 16¾@17c. Whisky 88½@89c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, May 9.—Flour firm and unchanged prices. Wheat quiet; No. 1 red winter $2,00; No. 2 $1,94. Corn steady at 57c. Oats quiet and held at 46c for No. 1. Refined petroleum steady and firm at 19½@20c; crude 20¼@21c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, May 9.—Flour firm; XX spring $7@7,75. Wheat steady; No. 1 $1,58; No. 2 $1,62¾. Oats firm; No. 2 36c. Corn active and advanced; No. 2 mixed 41c. Barley nominal; No. 2 fall 65c. Rye firm; 86c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, May 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and advanced; extra $2,10; No 1 $2,08. Corn dull and lower, being held at 54c. Oats firm at 46c. Rye firm.

Cotton Markets.

MEMPHIS, May 9.—Cotton dull; low middling 22c.

NASHVILLE, May 9.—Cotton dull and nominal.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

WEST PENNA. May 9.—2 cars lumber, Reed Bro; 1 do do, A Patterson; 1 do do, L & A Morrison; 1 do do, John Nanz; 2 do do, J C Patterson; 3 do do, W Anshutz & Co; 3 bbls eggs, 1 bx butter, J S Clarke & Co; 5 sks bones, 4 do hair, J S Clarke & Co; 18 sks wheat, Gilmore & Co; 1 bbl eggs, John Hays; 19 bdls hides, Stimple & Day; 1 bbl tallow, W & H Walker; 30 sks potatoes, H J Smith.

ALLEGHENY STATION, May 9.—1 car lime, J K Shinn; 1 do do, Johnston & Co; 73 sks wheat, Gilmore & Co; 3 bbls eggs, H Lenz; 3 doz lemons, J Thompson & Co; 30 bbls apples, P Owens, 1 car cooperage, J M Hemphill; lot furniture, Huntsman & Co; 1 car oats, W G Miller; lot furniture, Zinkead & A; 1 car lumber, B D Moore; 100 bbls lime, Jas Craig; 1 car oats, Spear & Glenn; 1 car lumber, Reed Bro; 1 do do, W J McMasters; 1 do do, McKirdy & McGinnis.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, May 9.—102 bbls lime, T P Henderson; 101 do do, J B Canfield; 1 car s iron, Moorhead & Co; 1 do lumber, Kelly & Co; 3 bxs scales, Fairbanks M & Co; 2 s pumps, Faber & S; 213 sks oats, W G Miller; 10 kegs meal, J S Dilworth; 10 sks potatoes, Houck McC & Co; 9 bbls whisky, Head Carson & Co; 1 tub butter, Voigt M Co; 1 do do, Loh & Cooley; 100 bbls flour, D Wallace; 18 bdls chains, T B Young.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY, May 9.—1 car junk, Godfrey & Clark; 1 do ice, Chaut Lake Ice Co; 91 do do, Kier & Foster, 48 do do, Armstrong D & Co; 26 do do, Coalman R & Co; 1 car and 18 carboys

HOME NEWS.

Mr. A. B. Young.

The friends of this gentlemen have at last prevailed upon him to permit the use of his name as a candidate before the Republican Convention for the position of Assemblyman. Mr. Young is a member of the extensive agricultural implement firm of Young & Murphy, on Liberty street, foot of Fifth avenue, and is in every way a most worthy and competent gentleman. He is a native of Allegheny county and comes of one of our oldest and most respected families. He will make a most excellent member if elected to the Legislature.

The City and County Express.

The Black Maria, we are happy to announce, has at last been formally dedicated, and is now prepared to convey passengers from the Diamond Hotel to the West Penn depot at greatly reduced rates. Ann Kelly and James Reed, colored, were the fortunate individuals who obtained the first ride, the former on her way to the Work House for sixty days, and the latter for ninety days. A fine span of sorrels have been purchased for the vehicle at a cost of $800. It is said that if Councils consider the price too high Mayor Blackmore will take the horses for his own use.

Young Men's Bible Society.

At a meeting of the new Board of Managers of the Young Men's Bible Society of Allegheny county, held in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, Thursday evening, May 9, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—David Robinson. Vice Presidents —W. Wilkinson, S. McCance. Corresponding Secretary—Prof. L. H. Eaton. Recording Secretary—Charles Barr. Treasurer—J. F. Loy. Executive Committee—H. C. Miller, J. Henderson, T. H. Lane, E. E. Sellers, T. Baird Patterson. Librarian—Rev. Dr. McKinney. Agent—David Clark.

Sale of Water Bonds.

Mr. Ross, the Secretary of the Commissioners, makes a statement which fully explains the discrepancy which some of the papers imagined they had discovered in the sale of water bonds. As the water bonds were all issued in the denomination of one thousand dollars, they thought that the amount received by the sale of them should be in round thousands. Up to date there have been sold $148,600 worth of water bonds, of which $4,600 have been sold in this city. The remaining $144,600 were sold in Philadelphia through Messrs. Townsand, Wheelen & Co., to whom was paid one per cent. commission. The commission, which amounted to $1,446, accounts for the odd figures.

Two Firemen Injured.

The alarm of fire was struck yesterday afternoon about two o'clock from box 72, caused by the burning of a lot of sawdust in the cellar of the sawmill which was burned a few days ago, at the foot of Thirty-sixth street. The Niagara and Independence responded, and the fire was soon extinguished, doing but little damage. The driver of the Niagara, having a lame hand, Henry Coats, the engineer, was driving the steamer. While going down Butler street on his way to the fire, Coats was thrown from his seat to the ground, injuring his right ankle severely, though no bones were broken. John Hays, who was riding on the Independence with the driver, was also thrown off, striking the back of his head upon a stone causing a severe injury.

Almost a Mysterious Murder.

Allegheny was considerably excited yesterday morning by the discovery of a skeleton by some workmen engaged in digging the foundation of a new building on Montgomery avenue. The skeleton was buried about one foot in the ground, and the general opinion upon its discovery was, of course, that a murder had been committed. Stories of men who had suddenly disappeared and were never again heard of, and of murders that had been committed in that locality were immediately whispered about, and the police began to look around for some clue to the dark, mysterious deed. The mystery was very satisfactorily explained by a matter-of-fact M. D., who suggested that the bones were probably the remains of subjects that some physician had dissected. This theory, which was generally accepted by the crowd, explained the affair, and spoiled a good item in the shape of a "dark mysterious murder."

A "Fish Story."

One of a party of gentlemen who went from the southern part of this city to the haunts of Chartiers Creek for sport and recreation, had the misfortune, caused by the heat of the day, and the thirst arising from travel, to which all are liable, to partake freely of water, being very "wild" from the late rain. The intention of the company was for a spell at their favorite time in fishing, and so went at it. Our friend of course was not going to allow himself to be outdid if the water did have a sickening effect, and in went his line, and out came a fish—the first one of the party. And more came through the "skill" of "our friend," while the rest of the party got nary "bite." Things went on swimmingly until he who, (in his own opinion) had been the lucky angler of all the fish pulled up a line. What in the world could this mean? Could it be possible that the bottle was a "relic" of the glass (?) age? No; for it was the brand of a modern manufacturer. Upon this discovery the fishermen with no "luck" could keep in no longer, and burst forth in the most hearty peals of laughter that ever made the forests of Chartiers Creek echo with their sound. The "successful" fisherman felt no little discomfiture at the actual result of fish taking; but, knowing that all "jokes are free in harvest," concluded to leave it go for a good "fish story."

Sale of City Property.

As per the announcement in the city papers the following city property was sold yesterday afternoon by C. H. Love, Esq., R. W. McConnell, auctioneer:

The large three story brick house on Third avenue below Market, known as the Vigilant Engine House. This property has a front on Third avenue of twenty-two feet, and extends back eighty feet. The sum realized for the property was $8,000. Messrs. Wm. B. Scaife & Son were the purchasers. The terms of the sale were as follows: one-third cash at time of sale and the balance in one and two years at 6 per cent. interest secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. The city came in possession of this property in 1848 at which time the sum of $3,000 was paid for the lot and an additional sum of $4,000 was expended in erecting the house. The other property sold was the house and lot on Seventh street, formerly occupied by the Allegheny Engine Company. The sum realized at this sale amounted to thirteen thousand eight hundred dollars ($13,800) and was considered the outside figure. James McCully, Esq., was the purchaser, the terms being the same as in the first instance. There was considerable competition for this piece of property, between Messrs. Henry McCoughen, Patrick McCullough, James McCully and Henry Oliver; the latter gentleman was looking out for the interest of the city. The Allegheny Engine House is a substantial structure, the building occupying the entire lot, fronting thirty feet on Seventh street and eighty feet deep. The sum realized by the city from the sale of the above property appeared to be entirely satisfactory, as the most extravagant guessers at the value of the property did not exceed the sum obtained.

THE FIFTH AVENUE MARKET.

The Malone Extra—Order of Court.

In the District Court yesterday, the agreement as entered into between the city of Pittsburgh and M. L. Malone, in accordance with a joint resolution passed in Councils M[illegible] 25th, to refer the matter of extras claim[illegible]r. Malone, the contractor for buildi[illegible] Avenue Market House, was presented [illegible]d to be filed. A rule and certificat[illegible]tment were also ordered to issue f[illegible]ators named in the agreement—Me[illegible]nder Wilson and Thomas Aiken. Thes[illegible]re mutually chosen by the parties [illegible] the case; and in case they fail to [illegible] empowered to choose a third, w[illegible] capacity of umpire. The [illegible]o meet at the office of Jas[illegible]y Solicitor, on five days' no[illegible] parties, or their attorneys. Joh[illegible]q., is Mr. Malone's attorney.

SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.

Recovering the Body of Miss O'Keefe—Suspicious Circumstances Connected With the Drowning—Inquest Postponed Till Saturday.

The body of Miss O'Keefe, who, it will be remembered, was drowned while boat riding near Brunot's Island, on Sunday of last week, was found yesterday morning floating near Shousetown, about eighteen miles from the city. The body was brought to this city and taken to the house of a brother-in-law of deceased, No. 18 Logan street. Coroner West impanneled a jury, and then adjourned the inquest until Saturday in order to secure the attendance of some important witnesses.

Intimations are whispered about that there was foul play connected with the death of Miss O'Keefe, and some accounts of the drowning, with other circumstances connected with the affair, certainly show it up in a rather suspicious light. The two young men who were in the skiff at the time are nowhere to be found, though why they should have left so suddenly is unknown.

Several stories as to the manner of the drowning are told by different parties. One of the stories told to the Coroner is that the two men were overheard on the bank saying they would go over the skiff. The men were evidently intoxicated at the time. When the skiff had reached the deepest water it is said that the two men stood up and rocked the boat till it tipped over, throwing all into the river, and drowning Miss O'Keefe.

Other accounts of the accident are given quite contradictory to the above. Another is that the deceased was not in a skiff when she was drowned, but that she was standing upon a keel boat, and in assisting one of the young men who had fallen in the water to get out again, she was drawn into the river and was drowned.

In view of all these contradictory stories and the suspicious circumstances surrounding the affair, it will doubtless receive a thorough investigation next Saturday, when something more definite may be developed.

Time is Money.

And if that is the case, save both and buy a Lot in the "Mowry plan."

They front on Butler street, and also on the Citizens' Passenger R. R.

Plans ready at the new office of

SILL & SON,
Sole Agents,
Corner of Butler and Forty-second streets.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

The North Side Fathers in Monthly Conclave—An Issue of Water and Sewerage Bonds Authorized—An Increase in Salaries—Reports of the Various Committees—Numerous Street Improvements Proposed—The "Eleven Wards" Movement Comes to Naught—A Large Amount of Routine Business Transacted.

A stated meeting of Allegheny Councils was held last evening, May 9.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES McBRIER.....President
D. MACFERRON.....Clerk *pro tem*

This branch was called to order at eight o'clock, by President McBrier, the following members being in attendance:

Messrs. Belstein, Cochran, Hilke, Huckestine, Mcgraw, Moul, Omsler, Alexander Patterson, J. C. Patterson, Riddle, Schoyer, Scott, Shuttz, Sweeny, Thompson, Weltach, and President McBrier.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with owing to the absence of the regular clerk.

PETITIONS, &c.

Mr. SCHOYER presented a petition from residents of South avenue, for filling of two ponds in the neighborhood. Referred to Street Committee with power to act.

Mr. WETTACH—Petition for opening of street in Seventh Ward, from Quarry street. Referred to Survey Committee.

Mr. RIDDLE—Remonstrance against the widening of Arch street from Jackson to Ledlie streets. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. STUART—Petition for lateral sewer for Middle alley to Arch street. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. COCHRAN—Petition for water pipe on High street. Referred to Water Committee.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON—Communication from City Engineer asking authority to employ assistants in Making Surveys for streets in the outer districts of the city. Referred to Survey Committee, with power to employ the assistants.

Mr. MOORE—Petition for water pipe on Montgomery avenue. Referred to Water Committee.

NEW WATER PIPES.

Mr. WETTACH from the Committee on Water, presented a report authorizing the Superintendent of Water to lay water pipes as follows: Angie street Seventh ward, Manhattan street, from Fayette to Page street, and from West Ohio to Rebecca street; also 12 inch main on Lacock street via. School and Rebecca streets to Western avenue.

The Committee also offered a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to take the measures necessary to meet the estimated expense, $20,000, for laying the last named pipe.

Report accepted and resolutions passed finally.

FINANCIAL.

Mr. RIDDLE, from the Finance Committee, presented a report from the Controller of which the following is a recapitulation of expenditures for the month:

Salaries	$ 1,821 79
Fire	2,604 45
Printing	102 80
Streets	3,652 80
Wharves	96 20
Police	3,390 68
Water	5,402 64
Gas	4,458 10
City Property	739 81
Sanitary	329 40
	$22,598 67

Received and filed.

Mr. RIDDLE also offered the report of the Committee setting forth that in accordance with instructions they had received proposals and had designated the Allegheny Real Estate and German Savings Banks as the depositories for the "unexpended balances," they having agreed to pay 6 per cent. for the loan.

The Committee also presented a resolution instructing the Controller to notify the Board of Public Education that all school taxes hereafter would be received at the Treasurer's office in accordance with the act of Assembly recently passed.

The Chair stated that the School Board had elected their Receiver for 1872 and did not consider that this action for the year could be annulled.

Mr. RIDDLE said it would do no harm to notify them that Councils would insist upon the enforcement of the act.

The report was received and resolutions adopted.

Mr. RIDDLE also presented an ordinance authorizing the issue of $100,000 in water bonds of $1,000 each, maturing in ten years, to date July 1st, 1872, and to draw 7 per cent. interest, payable July and January.

The ordinance was finally passed.

Also, an ordinance authorizing the issue of sewerage bonds, to an amount not exceeding $20,000, to pay the city's assessment for sewerage improvements for 1872,—similar in amount and other provisions to the water bonds.

Ordinance passed finally.

Also an ordinance fixing the manner of regulating the manner of advertising for and receiving bids for the loan of the unexpended balances, and fixing ten days before the first meeting of Finance Committee in March of each year as the time for receiving the bids.

Ordinance passed finally.

STREET DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON presented the report of the Street Committee with ordinances, which were disposed of as follows:

Ordinance for grading Hamilton street, Seventh ward; passed finally.

Ordinance for grading Forrest street; read three times and passed. For grading Rosedale street, Sixth ward; passed finally. For grading Manhattan street, sixth ward; passed finally. For grading and paving of Sherman avenue; passed finally. Ordinance amending ordinance for grading and paving Bailiff alley so as to strike out the sidewalk; passed finally. For opening of McDonald alley, Second ward; passed finally. For grading and paving of sidewalks, unpaved portions, on Cedar avenue, Union avenue, Ridge avenue, North avenue; passed finally.

An ordinance for the vacation of Spruce from its present terminus to the Ohio river.

Ordinance for widening of Strawberry Lane, and repealing ordinance for widening of the same.

Ordinance for lateral sewer on Spring Garden avenue from Hill street to Vineal street. Passed.

Ordinance for paving and grading of Stockton avenue with a wooden pavement. Laid over.

Ordinance for paving and grading Bidwell street. Passed.

Profile of grade of Middle street, and plan of sewer on Spring Garden avenue. Approved.

The report of viewers on Hopkins alley, Troy Hill Road, Allegheny avenue, Belmont and Robinson street, was accepted. Report of same on Slope alley was referred back to the viewers. Report on opening Sheffield recommended that the proposed opening be abandoned. Report received.

Mr. HUCKENSTEIN, chairman of the Survey Committee report adverse to opening of Kerr street. Report received.

Mr. HUCKENSTEIN offered an ordinance for opening Henderson street. Laid over. Also an ordinance for opening of Henry street, which was passed.

Ordinance relating to filing plans of properties located within the city, in the Engineer's office. Passed.

Ordinance fixing the salary of Assistant Engineer in charge of streets at $1,500 and Assistant Engineer in charge of sewers at $1,500, was amended by Mr. Magraw so as to make no change in salary of the Engineer in charge of sewers, and then passed. In Common Council, non-concurred, and ordinance adopted as report, ed by Committee.

Mr. PATTERSON introduced an ordinance repealing the ordinance for opening Sheffield street. Passed.

The report of viewers on opening of Sheffield was called up, and on motion the viewers were discharged.

Mr. HUCKENSTEIN presented a plan of lots laid out by Mr. Andrews.

Mr. SCHOYER presented a remonstrance against approval of the plan. Received and plan laid over.

INSURANCE.

Mr. THOMPSON, from the Committee on City Property, reported that the committee had effected an insurance in the National Insurance Company on the City Hall to the amount of $20,000, and $15,000 on the Market House, at the rate of one and one-half per cent. for five years. They also presented a plan for the alteration of the City Building; a resolution requesting the Park Commissioners to plant shade trees in the Third ward Diamond square; a resolution authorizing the purchase of a lot on Ohio avenue on which to build an engine house and station house, and a resolution authorizing the committee to place lightning rods on the engine house. Report received and laid over.

Mr. SCHOYER offered a resolution that Councils should take the necessary measures to purchase the Gas Works, as provided by act of Assembly. Passed.

On motion of Mr. SMITH, it was referred to a committee of five from Common Council and four from Select Council.

Mr. HUCKINSTEIN offered a resolution for enlarging of water pipe on Ridge street. Referred.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

ALFRED SLACK.....President
ROBERT DILWORTH.....Clerk.

At ten minutes to eight o'clock Common Council was called to order, the following gentlemen responding to their names at roll call:

Messrs. Alvater, Brown, Baldinger, Cook, Drexler, Fisher, Gault, Hunker, Hastings, Jones, Knox, McNeil, McDonald, McRoberts, Rigby, Rice, Smith, Stedeford, Tomlinson, Wettach, Walter and President Slack.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. BROWN, petition from proprietors of the Central Hotel for gas post in front of the entrance to hotel on North Diamond. Referred to Committee on Gas.

Mr. MCNEIL, resolution for additional gas posts on Liberty street. Referred to Committee on Streets.

The same gentleman presented a resolution authorizing the improvement of the wharf in the Eighth ward. Adopted.

Mr. KNOX, a resolution for a flag stone crossing at Bidwell street and Western avenue. Committee on Streets.

Mr DREXLER, a petition for paving of Cider alley in the Ninth ward. Committee on Streets.

Mr. HASTINGS, resolution for the purchase of lot, and erection of new Engine house for the Fourth ward, and empowering the Committee on City Property to sell Columbia Engine house. Adopted.

Mr. COOPER, resolution for renumbering of Beaver avenue, from Western avenue to its terminus. Committee on Streets.

Mr. BALDINGER, petition for sewer on Canal street, Seventh ward. Committee on Streets.

The same gentleman, a petition for water pipe on Canal street. Committee on Streets.

Mr. SMITH, resolution for flag stone crossing at Robinson and Corry streets. Street Committee.

Also petition for opening of Strawberry alley. Committee on Surveys.

Mr. RIGBY, resolution for gas lamps at North alley and Morton alley.

Mr. KNOX, resolution for gas lamps at corner of Juniata street and Ceder alley. Committee on Streets.

Mr. RIGBY, ordinance for appointing viewers for opening of Taylor avenue from Palo Alto street to Webster street.

Mr. RIGBY stated that the viewers had been appointed, the report confirmed by Councils, and the papers lost.

The ordinance was passed finally.

Mr. HASTINGS presented the resignation as member of Council of Mr. T. F. Grubbs.

On motion the resignation was accepted.

Mr. WALTER, petition for the completion of grading of the Allegheny wharf in the Eighth ward. Committee on Wharves and Landings.

Mr. MCROBERTS, petition for water main on River avenue. Committee on Water with power to act.

Mr. HUNKER, petition from directors of First ward school, for vacating pavement from Rebecca street to Monument Hill, on School street. Committee on Streets.

Mr. KNOX, petition for grading and paving Wayne street. Committee on Streets.

Mr. HASTINGS, resolution authorizing the Mayor to issue a proclamation for the holding of an election for Councilman from the Second ward, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Grubbs. Adopted.

Mr. RIGBY, petition for sewer on Davis alley. Committee on Streets and Sewers.

Mr. COOKE, ordinance relating to the duties of timber measurer. Ordinance Committee.

Mr. TOMLISSON, resolution for flag stone crossing at Ohio and Mary streets. Committee on Streets.

Mr. HASTINGS, resolution for grading of lot in rear of Grand engine house. Adopted.

Mr. SMITH, petition for gas pipe on Robinson street, and gas lamp on same street. Gas Committee.

Mr. MCDONALD, resolution for gas lamp at South Canal street and Madison avenue; also gas lamp at another point on Madison avenue. Committee on Gas.

Mr. SLACK, petition for sewer on the first alley west of Monitor street; also for paving and naming of the same. Referred to the Committee on Streets.

THE GAS COMMITTEE.

Mr BROWN presented the report of the Gas Committee, with recommendations for the erection of gas lamps at the following points: Corner of Federal street and River avenue; Leckey and Creighton's alleys; Leckey and Friendship alleys; Montgomery avenue and Herron alley; Lacock street and Race alley; Ridge avenue, between Grant avenue and Rebecca street, two lamps; Greenwood and Beaver avenue; Greenwood street and Laurel alley; Mulberry street; Nixon street and Evans alley; Refuge street; and that the lamp on Esplanade street be removed from its present location to the first alley north of North avenue; additional lamp on Esplanade street; also, that the lamp located near the corner of Beaver and Webster avenues, be removed to the high corner.

A resolution accompanied the report, recommending the laying of gas mains on the continuation of Main street, and also on River avenue, Sixth ward.

The report was received and the resolutions were adopted.

Mr. MCDONALD presented an ordinance granting like privileges as those enjoyed by the Allegheny Gas Company to the "Light and Heat Gas Company of Allegheny County." Committee on Ordinances.

MARKET RECEIPTS.

Mr. KNOX, chairman of the Market Committee, reported the following:

The receipts from markets and weigh scales for the month of April aggregate $2,607 64, as follows:

Duncan Dallas, Clerk of Markets	$2,165 30
R. F. White, Weighmaster Second ward scales	326,39
Geo. B. McNulty, Weighmaster Diamond scales	115 95
	$2,607 64

Ordinances accompanied the report recommending the increase of the salaries of Weighmasters of Second ward and Diamond scales, and fixing the salary of the Inspector of Meat.

The report was received.

DIVISION OF WARDS.

Mr. DREXLER presented the report of the Committee on division of wards, accompanied by an ordinance and plan of such division. [The boundaries of the proposed new wards have already been published in the GAZETTE.]

Mr. HASTINGS moved that action on the ordinance be indefinitely postponed. Carried.

Mr. COOKE, an invitation to Councils to participate in the memorial services of Decoration Day, with Post 88, G. A. R.

On motion the communication was received and the invitation accepted.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. HASTINGS, of the Committee on Fire Engines, presented the report of that Committee. The paper embraced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Fire Engines be and they are hereby authorized to advertise and receive proposals for a new hose truck to be placed in charge of the Columbia Fire Company.

The Committee also presented an ordinance increasing the salaries of the men employed in Fire Department to the following figures: Foreman, per month, $65.50; Engineers, $71.00; Firemen, drivers and hosemen, $60.00.

The report was received and the resolution adopted.

The ordinance increasing the salaries of the employes of the Department was taken up.

The rules were suspended, and the ordinance passed finally, the ordinance to take effect on the 1st of May.

THE ANDERSON LIBRARY.

Mr. KNOX presented the report of the Committee on Conference on the Anderson Library. It way the opinion of the majority of the Committee that Councils had no power in the matter, as the Library had passed into the hands of the Board of Control. They recommended a concurrence with S. C. in referring the matter to the Committee on City Property. The report was adopted.

INCREASE OF SALARIES.

The ordinance increasing the salaries of the Weighmasters of the Diamond and Second ward scales to $1,000 each, was next taken up, on a motion to adopt.

Mr. MCNEIL moved to amend by referring back to the Committee on Markets, requesting them to give reasons for the desired increase. He thought $900 per annum for all the time necessary to be given to the duties of the office was sufficient.

The amendment did not prevail.

The ayes and nays were called on the suspension of the rules, and final passage of the ordinance, with the following result:

Yeas—Brown, Baldinger, Cook, Drexler, Fisher, Gault, Hastings, Jones, Knox, McDonald, Rigby, Rea, Smith, Stedeford, Tomlinson, Wettach and President Slack—17.

Nays—Hunker, McNeil, McRoberts, Walter —4.

The ordinance was therefore passed finally.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Unfinished business was now taken up.

The revised ordinance creating the Board of Health passed on third reading at last meeting was called up.

Mr. MCNEIL called for the yeas and nays on the ordinance on its final passage.

By common consent the eighth section was amended so as to provide that the undertaker should report the deaths, and

Mr. MCNEIL withdrew his request for the ayes and nays.

The ordinance passed finally under a suspension of the rules.

Ordinance changing name of West Ohio street. Adopted in C. C., and in S. C. concurred in change of name of street, and fixing the name of said street from Sherman avenue to extend east to city line. C. C. receded from former action and concurred.

Ordinance changing market day from Friday to Thursday. Rules suspended and passed finally.

Resolution relative to erection of ornamental gas post. Receded from former action and concurred with S. C. in referring to Gas Committee.

Mr. KNOX moved to notify Select Council that Common Council were ready to go into an election for Meat Inspector. Carried.

HEALTH.

Mr. WALTER presented the report of the Health committee. It was reported that eight dollars per week had been allowed to a colored nurse for the care of a patient; also, a number of bills to the amount of $817.90, had been passed upon.

The report was received.

Mr. TOMLINSON presented a resolution for gas main on Avery street, from Cedar avenue to North street. Gas Committee.

Mr. STEDEFORD, a resolution for flag stone crossing on Madison, in front of Grant Engine House, and also on Knoll and James streets.

The hour of ten having arrived, Council adjourned under the rules.

Queen of the Road.

Among the great variety of plain and stylish carriages to be always seen at the extensive Bazaar of C. West & Co., Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street, will be found an improved patent *Buck Wagon*, quite peculiar in construction, very light, very strong and very cheap; the spring is unusually strong, and yet so flexible and its motions so easy and gentle, that we feel sure they will grow rapidly into popular favor and prove to be, as they are called, the "Queen of the Road." Orders for them are coming in rapidly. F

Greenbacks are Nowhere

To the inducements offered to purchasers in the celebrated "Mowry plan" of lots, situated upon one of the main thoroughfares of the city, and fronting upon the Citizens' Passenger R. R. They have an equal nowhere.

Great auction sale on May 15th, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Apply at office of SILL & SON,
Corner Butler and Forty-second streets.
A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer.

Point Breeze.

A notice appeared in our local columns yesterday, stating that a disturbance had occurred at this famous and popular resort kept by our whole-souled friend Rush. This was an error which we are sorry for, as we learn from Mr. R. that no disturbance of the kind related, took place at his house or of any kind. It happened at a different house altogether, and we are at loss to account for the mistake.

Your Last Chance Gone.

If you miss buying one of those beautiful "Mowry lots," situate on Butler street, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets.

Great sale takes place on Wednesday, May 15th, at two o'clock, P. M.

Plans now ready at office of

SILL & SON,
Sole Agents,
Corner Butler and Forty-second streets.
A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer.

Ladies' Gauze

and gossamer merino underwear; children's gauze and gossamer merino underwear; a large assortment at the new stand Stocking Store, No. 30 Fifth avenue.

DEGELMAN & BLACK.

Positively But One Price

At the great Hat and Cap House of Wm. Fleming & Co., No. 139 Wood street.

SHEEP SHEARING.

The Shearers Shorn—The Sheep Neglected and the Audience Sold—More Wool Next Time.

In accordance with an advertisement which appeared in the GAZETTE, announcing that the Seventh Annual SHEEP SHEARING festival would be held yesterday, the ninth of May, at Hill's Station, on the Chartiers Valley Railroad, we, in company with about one hundred Pittsburghers, generally *business men*, out for a holiday, with a fair sprinkling of large-souled, good humored politicians, wound our devious way, by the Pan Handle route, to the classic, bucolic, and altogether lovely vale of Hillsdale, Washington county, to see the sights worth seeing. We had often been shorn ourself, of our locks, sometimes been shorn of our filthy lucre, but what we knew about farming was hardly worth mentioning, as we had our first sheep to see shorn. Therefore, we went to the festival yesterday, along with the rest—"them ones fellers"—many of whom "had been there" before, some of whom, like ourself, had read Greeley, and had the limited knowledge of farming to be therefrom derived, and no more.

But life's transient dreams are ever wont to fade, and like the snow flake vanish from our sight. We left home with high hopes, that upon our return we could tell our colleagues all about the mysteries of sheep shearing. We arose early, told no one of our destination, fearful that some of our lynx-eyed cotemporaries should get word of our intentions and by giving a history of the affair in the same issue with ourselves, destroy the effect of our well laid plans and journalistic enterprise. But there was no shearing done. Why? say you. Not for want of sheep, nor on account of the weather, nor owing to *lack of premiums, for they were collected, and are held in store for the spectators*, or sufficient funds to have supplied ample premiums for any amount of shearing, but for sheer lack of shearers. This we felt at the time and continue to feel, was an outrage on those present which should have been avoided. Much indignation was felt and freely expressed that so many fat wooley sheep should go longer unshorn, this too, after such an audience had come to see the thing done. But it is all over, and we gently suggest, if the managers wish to keep up the interest in the annual "shearing festival," that hereafter they provide shears, shearers and unshorn sheep, that the shearing may be done.

There was quite a fine, though not large lot, of Merinos, South Downs and Leicesters exhibited, and we note some of them as follows, giving also their respective owners:

Two yearling bucks, three ewes, one (old,) owned by E. A. Thompson, Cecil township, Washington county. One yearling Leicester buck, exhibited by W. S. Miller, of Snowden township, Allegheny county. Three yearling ewes by John Gillespie, Peters township, Washington county. Three ewes and one buck by John Bell, of same place. In addition to these the following gentlemen exhibited fine specimens of sheep: Messrs. William and Henry McMurray, of Peters township, Washington county; Archy McMurray, of Snowden township, Allegheny county, and William Gilfillan, of Upper St. Clair, in this county. Altogether the exhibition was creditable, though small; but we may add no shearing was done—which ought to have been done.

The judges were Messrs. John Hopper, Wm. Allison and George Patterson, on class C, Ewes; Messrs. Robt. Hopper, Robt. Johnson and Thomas Miller on class A, Rams; Robt. Huggins, Robert McNary and Wm. Lindsay on class B, Yearlings; Geo. McGibbonnary, Thos. Slater and Wm. S. Miller on class D, Yearling Ewes; Dr. Fife, James Gibson and Hopper on coarse wools, and John McDonald, George Y. McKee, and Joseph Thompson on shearing. The latter bench of judges had light duty to perform, as there was no shearing done, we remark again.

The following premiums were awarded:

Class A, Rams.

First premium to Wm. Gilfillan, $6, (1 grain cradle donanated by H. B. Long.)

Second premium to Archy McMurray, $1.50, (Cedar bucket donated by H. B. Long.)

Third premium to E. A. Thompson, $1.

Class B., Yearling Bucks.

First premium, to Archy McMurray, $6.00, 1 hay fork.

Second premium, to E. A. Thompson, $1.50, water half bushel measure, donated by Spratt, Johnson & Co.

Third premium, to Harvey McMurray, $1.00.

Class C., Ewes.

First premium, to H. McMurray, $10.00, 1 harpoon hay fork, donated by Bostwick.

Second premium, to E. A. Thompson, $1.50, 1 horse yoke, donated by Wm. Murphy.

Third premium, to A. McMurray, $1.00.

Class D., Yearling Ewes.

First premium, to William Gilfillan, $1.00, 1 ax, donated by Spratt, Johnson & Co.

Second premium, to John Gillespie, $1.00, 1 hoe, donated by Young & Murphy.

Class E, Coarse Ewes.

First premium to Wm. Gilfillan, $4.00—one buggy whip, donated by Burchfield.

Second premium to W. S. Miller, $2.00—two shovels.

Class F, Yearling Ewes.

First premium to Wm. S. Miller, $1.25—one pitchfork.

We think we before remarked that the shearing judges had nothing to do and nobody received the premiums collected.

INCIDENT.

We have intimated that there were some politicians on the ground, presenting their cards gracefully, and acting otherwise in a becoming and dignified manner. We saw one of these quietly dropping off by himself, and we hailed him and asked the reason. With a look that we shall never forget he replied by asking: "Why didn't you tell me that this was Washington's birthday, and not distributing my cards all morning, and just this moment learned that these men are all citizens of that county, not one of them a voter in Allegheny county." The joke was too good to keep, and so we had to let it out.

We overheard ex-Mayor Brush talking volubly and knowingly to an old farmer about the proper kind of bulls or lather with which to make up a train *best rines*, and the best kind of manure to raise corn-starch and smier-kase with. He winked at us, which meant that he knew what's what, but we never before until then concluded he did.

There were several recorders on the ground, one or two (dozen) legislators, a couple of sheriffs, some half dozen or so clerks of one court or another, a sprinkling of commissioners, (where on earth was McGunnigle?) a few cross ties, but, most astonishing to relate, none of them could shear sheep worth a cent, and that is why there were no sheep sheared at the Seventh Annual Sheep Shearing Festival. At the Eighth Annual, etc.,—may we be blowed if we go.

The lunch was good, the day was fine, the ladies were splendid, the ploughing excellent, the crowd was as large as the "Liberal" convention, but the sheep...well we've told it before. Next time we want them shorn, according to the hand-bills.

SPIRITUAL DOCTORS.

A New School of Medicine—The First Victim.

The Corry *Republican* says: There has been some little excitement of late in the northern part of Columbus township in reference to the death of Mrs. Samuel Hill. She has been sick about two years, and under the medical treatment of spiritualists. At a spiritual circle held in Corry, a week ago last Sunday, it is stated a Dr. Munson, of Concord, received instructions from the spirit world to treat this woman by bleeding her until she fainted, putting her in a warm bath, and then administering a dose of physic. At this time Mrs. Hill was very low, and for forty days had eaten nothing but a little porridge. Dr. Munson proceeded to carry out the instructions which he had received, and within eight hours after the treatment she died.

He then returned to Corry, and at another circle he was informed that the woman was not dead, but only in a trance.

He returned at midnight to the house of Mr. Hill, and for three days attempted to resurrect her without success.

Mrs. Watson, of Titusville, was sent for to deliver the funeral address. After her arrival it was given out that there were renewed signs of life, and that the funeral would be postponed. Opinion was divided, and those who pretended to know stated that there had been no signs of returning life since the moment the woman died. It was finally agreed that Mrs. Watson should deliver the funeral address, and the body was buried. This singular medical treatment, and the subsequent occurrences, have occasioned no little excitement and comment in the neighborhood.

Birmingham Letter List—May 10, 1872.

Ant John
Boyle John
Barth Jr
Blakley Mrs J
Bailey Mrs S
Buttermore J
Breakiron Eliz
Bavain Hannah
Bridge Samuel
Bisher Adam
Brem Mrs
Brawley Eliza
Brown Miss S
Bond Ann
Clark E A
Collins Barry
Craig & Campbell
Corcoran Martin
Campbell Susan
Cunningham C
Davis Miss M
Davis John W
Davis J A
Dempsey M B C
Farrel Bernard
Finch Margaret
Gordon Eliza
Greser Fred
Headrick Geo
Herman Sarah
Johnson Mrs T
Johnson James
Johnson Jas S
Johnson Wilson
Johnson Wm
Kelley J T
Kath Geo
Kelley Wm M
Leary Jno
Lewis E T
Lawless Thos
Ludick B T
Moyer Silas
Miller Nannie A
Michals Wm
Mines Moses
Mahew W D
Marlow Thos
Morley Kate
Moore Wm
Morgan & Co D J
Mullin Owen
Morgan J P
Mcwilliams Jas
McCabe Miss E
McDonald M J
McIntosh Wm
McAllister Jas
McAllister W T
Pastoris Cat
Presser Jno
Prodock Susan
Phillips Sadie
Peoples Jno
Randall Wm
Schaub J D
Shapless Isaac
Sowash David
Swan Jas
Stoehr Sarah F
Scott Mrs E
Sweintzel Dr W C
Thomas J P
Thomas H C
Thomas John
Thomas Alfred
Thomas Wm
Trautman Mrs M
Varner M M
Wietz Dressy
Wilson D G
Williams W F
PHILIP HOERR, P. M.

One Price Only.

At the great Hat and Cap House, of Messrs. Wm. Fleming & Co., 139 Wood street, all goods are marked down to the lowest prices, and under no circumstances will there be any deviation therefrom. This is the proper principle upon which to conduct business, and is the only rule which works with equal and exact justice to all buyers. Houses adopting it should be duly appreciated, and we know that the old, reliable, and popular hat and cap house of Wm. Fleming & Co. can lose nothing by adhering strictly to the one price system. Messrs. Fleming & Co. are prepared to sell goods either at wholesale or retail at lower prices than can be obtained anywhere in the city, and with their superior stock and the fair, equitable and honorable principle of one price only as their guiding star, their house must attract a heavy patronage.

If You Miss It,

It will be your own fault, for never were such eligible lots laid before the public as the celebrated "Mowry lots," situate on Butler street and on the line of the Citizens' Passenger Railway.

Great sale on Wednesday, May 15th, at two o'clock. A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer.

SILL & SON,
Sole Agents.
Corner Butler and Forty-second streets.

Letters Held for Postage.

Examiner and Chronicle, New York, 3c; John E. O'Shea, Kilanning, Pa., 3c; James Wilson, Logan Station, Pa., 3c; T. Slater, Washington, Pa., 3c.

BREVITIES.

Dust, mean dirty dust, was the programme of yesterday.

SODA WATER promises to come down to five cents a glass in the drug stores. Plenty of money for the trash.

A LITTLE GIRL about twelve years of age, living in Lawrenceville, was badly burned while attempting to kindle a fire with Kerosene oil.

YESTERDAY was a holy day of strict obligation in the Catholic church—Ascension Day—and was very generally observed by that denomination.

TEN new locomotives have been contracted for by the Washington and Baltimore Railroad Company. They are to be built by the Pittsburgh Locomotive Works at Manchester.

A FATHER, mother and three children were brought to the lockup last night, from Pipetown. The parents were both drunk, and the children were too small to take care of themselves.

THE South Side Savings Bank, which from its secluded position back from the pavement among the trees, reminds one of the name of a retired gentleman, is having a large and attractive sign painted on its walls.

THE only business transacted by the Marke House Committee of Birmingham yesterday afternoon, was to authorize the issueing of bonds by the Burgess. These bonds, the Burgess informs us, have already been negotiated.

THE examination of candidates for West Point and Annapolis, which is to take place next Saturday at the Western University, is to be for the Twenty-second Congressional district instead of the Twenty-first, as was erroneously stated yesterday.

OUR sanctum was graced yesterday by the presence of Mr. Bernard E. Aarons, of E. De Roy's diamond dealing house, who has just returned from an extended trip to Buffalo and the East, on a visiting tour to his many friends and relatives. He is welcomed home again.

THE following officers have been elected by the Mononghela Water Company to serve the ensuing year: President—F. E. Jones, Hamilton H. Swett, M. W. Watson, Alex. Chambers, C. J. Schultz, John O. Phillips, James Marshall and Thomas B. Atterbury.

MR